

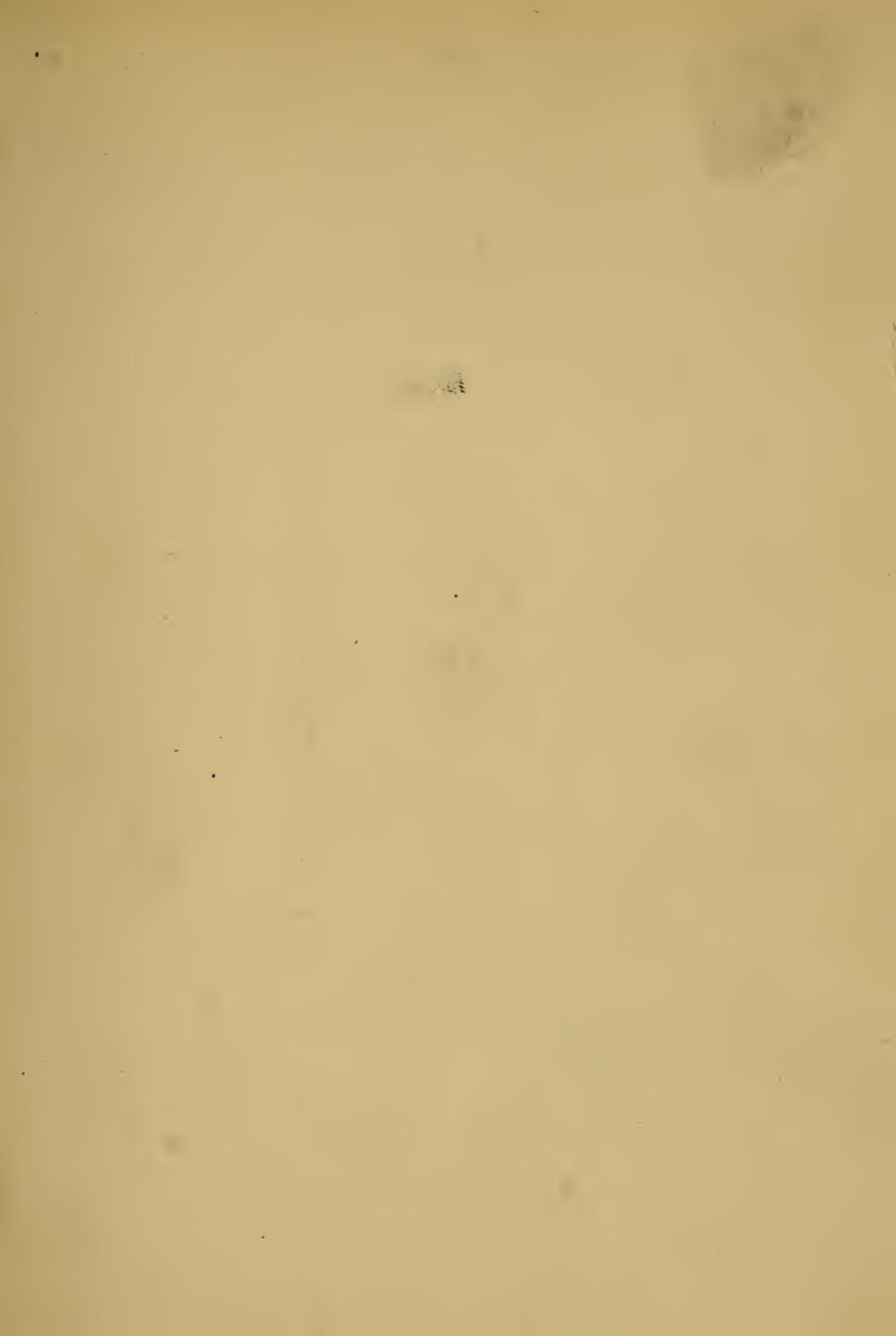
LYNCH RECORD



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LYNCH RECORD

CONTAINING BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF
MEN OF THE NAME, LYNCH

16th TO 20th CENTURY

TOGETHER WITH INFORMATION REGARD-
ING THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME AND
TOPOGRAPHICAL POEMS SHOWING
THE TERRITORIES POSSESSED
BY SOME BRANCHES OF
THE LYNCH FAMILY

Compiled by
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FOREWORD

One of the strange facts about Irish History is that the pedigrees of almost every well known Irish name is absolutely established from the early centuries of the Christian era to the Sixteenth or Seventeenth Century. Long before many European countries, emerged from barbarism, the old Irish Clans kept their pedigrees with an exactitude and completeness that necessarily establishes their correctness since they are interwoven by thousands of alliances. But, pedigrees were not merely kept as a matter of pride; a far more substantial reason was that succession was determined by relationship and any member of the Clan had a right to succeed to the headship of the Clan on proof of kinship.

For several hundred years after the Norman-French secured a foothold in Ireland, by a species of infiltration; these pedigrees were maintained. Henry VIII inaugurated a new policy. That monarch designed to break the continuity of the Irish race either by absorption or destruction of the Clans. This policy succeeded to such an extent that continuity of Irish pedigrees became broken with few exceptions. Today there are many descendants of these old Irish Clans in America.

It is a curious fact that, when the O'Sullivans, the O'Kellys, the O'Mahons and others demanded recog-

nition in the Court of France on account of birth, and produced their well authenticated pedigrees going back for hundreds of years earlier than the first families of France, the French Heralds arbitrarily assigned them origins subsequent to that of the De Montmorencie family then considered the most ancient French Family.

For the last few hundred years, the paper continuity of families in Ireland had to be sacrificed, till now quite a remarkable situation exists. The pedigrees have been lost but the people survive. The MacCarthys, the O'Donovans, the O'Byrnes and other old Irish clans are as numerous in Ireland as ever.

In all the great resistance to English rule some of the old clans dropped into obscurity while others survived. In the early days the Danes, the Normans, and later the English Cromwellians and Williamites became absorbed into Irish life in spite of themselves; subsequently anglicization began to assert itself as Irish resistance waned. Thus legendary origins began to grow up about some undoubtedly Irish families, among whom were the O'Loingsighs (now Lynch).

Soon after the arrival of the Normans the O'Lynches found themselves, together with the Kirwans and other Irish families, in a Norman environment. It was apparently on account of this situation that the legend became current that the Lynches were of Norman or, at least, of non-Irish origin. John Lynch, author of "Cambrensis Eversus" was of a family that claimed descent from Hugh de Lacy. (See O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees, vol. I, page 101). Mr. Martin Blake in his "Blake Records" gives us the following information which would account for John Lynch's

descent from Hugh de Lacy on the maternal side.

"John de Lynch of Knock married a daughter of William de Lacy.

William de Lacy was son of Hugh de Lacy by his second wife the daughter of King Roderick O'Connor.

There is also a common belief, that the Lynches were an Austrian family. The Austrian origin was given in 1815 in answer to a query sent to a Mr. Lynch in Galway, regarding some members of the Lynch family. (See Galway Archaeological Journal, vol. VIII.) This origin of the name was given in 1825 by Robert Waln Jr. in his biographical sketch of Thomas Lynch Jr. one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. If Armorial Bearings are any means of identification, it would seem that the Arms awarded to the De Lintz family of Austria also belonged to a branch of the Milesian or ancient Lynch family, as it is listed by O'Hart as belonging to the names Linch, Linskey, Lynch and Lynske. The name Linskey (according to O'Hart and Father Woulfe) is a metathecised form in County Galway of the Irish name O'Loingsig (Lynch). The crest (lynx) was given to Simon Lynch of Staple, Kent, England in the year 1572, there being no crest registered for the Coat of Arms, belonging to William Lynch (of Cranbrook, County Kent, England) who was father of Simon. (See *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, new series, col. IV.) The motto "Semper Fidelis" also belonged to the Irish family O'Loingsigh now Lynch, showing that they were always firm and constant in the Catholic Faith.

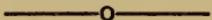
The earliest account that I have found of the Lynches in England is given in the will of Simon,

Durham 1455 where he mentions William Lynch of Cranbrook County Kent, England. (See "Genealogical Memoranda relating to the Lynch family," printed in 1883 and "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica" (new series, vol. IV.) printed in 1884.) If reiteration alone would authenticate a story then the Austrian descent of the Lynches might be granted, but the fact remains that, before ever a Norman set foot in Ireland, the O'Lynches flourished, first in the East and later on the West coast of Ireland.

The foreign origin of the O'Lynches has been assumed for so long that it is now difficult to reconstruct their family history. It has, however, been the endeavor of the author of this book to select and place on record the present available references to the name as a foundation for further study.

Several members of the Lynch family reached positions of eminence, as will be seen by biographies given in this book.

The author is indebted to the Publishers who so kindly permitted the use of material in their volumes and to whom continual reference is made and grateful for the interest and assistance of the Right Reverend Monsignor James S. M. Lynch of Utica; Mr. William J. Hirten, Publisher; Mr. J. Dominick Hackett, of The American Irish Historical Society; and to Mr. Charles Van Isacker for translations from French accounts.



IRELAND

According to some of the ancient Irish chroniclers, the following were the nations that colonized Ireland:—

1. Partholan and his followers came from Scythia.
2. The Nemedians came from Scythia in Europe.
3. Fomorians: According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the Fomorians were “a sept descended from Cham, son of Noah, who lived by pyracie and spoile of other nations, and were in those days very troublesome to the whole world.
4. The Firbolgs or Firvolgians, who were also Scythians.
5. The Tuatha de Danans, also of the Scythian family.
6. The Milesians or Scotic Irish nation.
7. The Cruthneans or Picts were also Scythians.
8. The Danes and Norwegians (or Scandinavians), a Teutonic race of Scythian origin came to Ireland, in the ninth and tenth centuries.
9. The Anglo-Normans came to Ireland in the twelfth century, and possessed themselves of a great part of the country, under their chief leader, Richard de Clare, who was also named Strongbow. They were a Teutonic race descended from

the Normans of France, who were a mixture of Norwegians, Danes and French, and who conquered England in the eleventh century.

10. The Anglo-Saxons or English, also a Teutonic race, came from the twelfth to the eighteenth century. The Britons or Welsh came in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.
11. The Scots, who were chiefly Celts of Irish descent, came in great numbers from the tenth to the sixteenth century.

(O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees)

ANCIENT DIVISION OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND

THE KINGDOM OF ULADH OR ULSTER

This ancient kingdom comprised the countries of Louth, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, Antrim, Tyrone, Derry, Donegal and Fermanagh and the old territories of Orgiall, Dalaradia, Ulida, Dalriada, Tir Eogain, Tirconnell and Fermanagh; the county of Cavan which was part of Brefney, belonged to Connaught, but was afterwards added to Ulster, and the county of Louth, which was part of ancient Ulster was added to Leinster.

THE KINGDOM OF MUMHA OR MUNSTER

Ancient Munster comprised the present countries of Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and part of Kilkenny, to which was added the territory now forming the County of Clare, by Lugaiddh Menn,

king of Munster, of the race of the Dalcassians in the latter end of the third century. Ancient Munster contained the following subdivisions, namely, Tuadh Mumhan, or North Munster, rendered Desmond; Urmhumha or Oirhumha, East Munster, and anglicised Ormond, and Iar Mumhan, or West Munster.

THE KINGDOM OF LAIGHEN, now called Leinster

The ancient Kingdom of Leinster comprised the present counties of Wexford, Wicklow, Carlow, and Queen's county, the greater part of Kilkenny, Kings County, and Kildare, and that part of Dublin, south of the river Liffey. Parts of Kilkenny, bordering on Tipperary, and the southern parts of Kings County, belonged to ancient Munster, and some to the province of Meath. The above named territories continued to be the limits of Leinster down to the reign of Elizabeth, but in aftertimes the old kingdom of Meath was added to Leinster, and also the county of Louth, which was a part of the ancient kingdom of Ulster.

THE KINGDOM OF CONNACHT (Connaught)

This ancient kingdom comprised the present counties of Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Roscommon, Leitrim, and Cavan, with the northern part of Longford, bordering on Leitrim and Cavan; in ancient times at different periods, the territory of Clare in Thomond, formed part of Connaught, but was ultimately added to

Munster, and the county of Cavan was added in the reign of Elizabeth.

THE KINGDOM OF MEATH AND BREGIA, WITH MAGH LIFFI

The plain of Meath which included the greater parts of the present counties of Meath and Dublin, was known by the name of Magh Breagh. The plain of Bregia extended from Dublin to Drogheda and thence to Kells, and contained the districts about Tara, Trim, Navan, Athboy, Dunboyne, etc.

Another great division of Ancient Meath was called Tebtha or Teffia, which comprised the present county of Westmeath, with parts of Longford and Kings County.

(Keating's History of Ireland—O'Mahoney.)

THE MILESIANS IN IRELAND (The 6th Colony)

Milesians, the name by which the ancient Irish are generally distinguished from those of later periods. In the native Irish they are called Clana Miledh, or the posterity of the Hero. His real name was Gollamh, but, as a mark of pre-eminence, he was mostly called Miledh-Espains, or the Hero of Spain: hence Milesians. He was the father of Heber, Ir and Heremon.

From Heber, the eldest brother, the provincial kings of Munster (of whom thirty-eight were sole Monarchs of Ireland,) and most of the nobility and gentry of Munster, and many noble families in Scotland, are descended.

From Ir, the second brother, all the provincial kings of Ulster (of whom twenty-six were sole Monarchs of Ireland,) and all the ancient nobility and gentry of Ulster, and many noble families in Leinster, Munster and Connaught, derive their pedigrees; and in Scotland, the Clan-na-Rory—the descendants of an eminent man named Ruadhri or Roderick, who was Monarch of Ireland for seventy years (viz., from B. C. 288 to 218.)

From Heremon, the youngest of the three brothers were descended one hundred and fourteen sole Monarchs of Ireland; the provincial kings and Heremonian nobility and gentry of Leinster, Connaught, Meath, Orgiall, Tirowen, Tirconnell, and Clan-na-boy; the Kings of Dalriada; all the Kings of Scotland from

Fergus Mor Mac Earca down to the Stuarts; and the Kings and Queens of England from Henry the Second down to the present time.

(O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees)

THE CROWN OF IRELAND

"The crown was neither absolutely hereditary nor purely elective among the Milesians. The son did not always succeed to his father's throne, and the younger often reigned to the prejudice of the elder; in case of the children being minors, the brother, uncle or cousin of the deceased king was called to the throne, or the nearest relative capable of governing alone, and commanding the armies. The same laws which excluded minors, excluded also from the throne all those who were not descended from one of the three sons of Milesius—Heber, Heremon or Ir.

The candidate was obliged to prove his origin by the registries of the family, and the Psalter of Tara; which induced the Milesians to preserve the genealogies of their families with as much care and precision as the Hebrews.

Notwithstanding the wise precautions adopted by the Milesians in the election of their kings, those candidates who thought themselves unjustly excluded, roused by the ambition of reigning, and supported by the factions of their vassals, often, at the expense of the public peace, decided by their arms what was, in their opinion, unjust in the choice of the electors.

The same disorders prevailed in all times and in all countries, particularly where the crown was elective.

Not to speak of the empires of Babylon, of the

Egyptians, the Medes and the Persians, Rome, that eternal city was founded in blood; that empire, in other respects so polished, was at one time torn by the factions of the Triumvirs, and at others by those of Caesar and Pompey, of Octavius and Antony. If among the Milesians, he who imbrued his hands in the blood of his king succeeded to the throne, the same thing is discoverable among the Assyrians, and the Kings of Israel. We see also in Rome, that Otho having killed Galba, succeeded him in the government, and Vitellius succeeded Otho, the former of whom fell by the hands of Vespasian.

In more recent years we discover many similar examples in the neighboring countries. In Germany, Rudolphus, Albert, Henry VII, Frederick III, Louis of Bavaria, Charles, nephew of Henry, and Gonther, all perished either by conspiracy or poison. Italy was long torn by the factions of the Guelphs and Gibelins. In Spain Alphonso III and Alphonso IV deprived their own brothers of their eye-sight. Gorzias was massacred by Sanctius, and Sanctius by Vellidus; and finally all Spain under Roderick, saw herself betrayed and given up to the Moors, by Count Julian, a Spaniard, whom Bodin called prince of Celta-beria; which treachery in the space of fourteen months, caused the blood of seven hundred thousand Spaniards to flow.

During the heptarchy in England, twenty-eight Saxon Kings were murdered, the most of them one by the other, not to mention those who were deposed. In the Kingdom of Northumberland alone, four kings

were assassinated, and three deposed, within the space of forty-one years; so that this people remained without a king for thirty years, no one daring to assume the title or the reins of government. What dreadful cruelties and evils were committed in the wars of the barons, under the Kings John, Henry III and Edward II; the last of whom was deposed, and then assassinated, by order of his own wife and son. The wars between the houses of York and Lancaster were not less fatal. The assassination of Richard II, and of Henry VI, with several thousand men killed on both sides, were the fruits of these unhappy broils. It would be endless to relate all the atrocities and cruelties of which that people afford an example. If, as is but too certain, so many awful excesses have been committed in England, in times so recent, not to add the catastrophe of a similar kind which occurred in other countries, it should not appear astonishing that Ireland underwent certain revolutions, the dreadful effects of which were but partially felt, it would therefore be very unjust to impute to the people of Ireland alone, tragical events, of which so many other nations have afforded such dreadful examples.

From the time of Heremon, the first absolute Monarch of the Milesian race, Ireland was governed by kings descended from one of the three sons of Milesius; Heber, Heremon, and Ir, and sometimes from Ith, son of Breogan, uncle of Milesius, for about seven hundred years, till the construction of the palace at Eamhuin, in Latin "Emania," in the province of Ulster, by Cimbath, the monarch, and until the age of

Ugaine More, who reigned a short time after.

The princes of the race of Ir governed in Ulster without interruption, from the founding of the palace of Eamhuin to the time of Rory the Great, the chief of that tribe, who, being prince of Ulster, succeeded to the Monarchy A. M. 3913, B. C. 87.

Munster was governed alternately by the descendants of Heber and Ith.

Leinster was always governed by princes descended from Laogare Lorc, son of Ugane More of the race of Heremon.

Connaught was in the possession of the Firdomnians, the remains of the ancient Firbolgs, to whom the Milesians had given some lands, in gratitude for the services they had received from them in the conquest of the island over the Tuatha de Danians.

It is almost beyond conception how distinguished the Irish nation had become both in religion and the knowledge of the sciences in those ages which immediately followed the apostelship of St. Patrick. Ireland was at that time pre-eminent above every kingdom of Europe, for her pursuits in religion and learning.

If this portion of the History of Ireland rested exclusively upon the writers alone of the country itself, there would be cause sufficient to reject it, as of doubtful authority; but the united testimony of a crowd of foreign authors, ancient as well as modern, from the time of the venerable Bede down to the present age, furnishes proofs that raise it beyond all doubt.

The nobility of the Irish cannot appear doubtful to those who take the trouble of comparing the length of possession, with what is said of their antiquity and traditions.

Whatever be the origin and nature of nobility, it tends to establish subordination in the state, and distinction of rank in society, by selecting from the crowd a certain number of men, who are raised above others, and invested with prerogatives. Nobility was not, in ancient times, as it now is, founded on letters patent: according to the general opinion of men, a long possession of lands and lordships constituted nobility, as they thereby acquired certain subjects whom they called vassals.

A family which has for several centuries kept possession of the same lands, and maintained itself in a certain degree of rank, without contracting any degrading alliance, and of whose ancestors are recorded a long succession of those virtuous actions which attract the attention of mankind—such a family, I say, deserves to be placed in the first class of nobility, and should be considered as such, in every nation in the world.

The constitution and first establishment of the Irish nation, were of a nature to give rise to nobles of the above description.

The children of Milesius had formed tribes, of which they were the Chiefs, by the division they made of the island between them.

According as the population increased, the tribes were multiplied, and in time divided into many

branches. The last and most permanent division of those tribes into dynasties, which has lasted to the present time, took place in the third, fourth and fifth centuries.

Each of those tribes or dynasties had its chief who was either the eldest of the tribe, or the most capable of governing it; and the collateral branches who possessed lands acknowledged his authority. Though divided into different bodies, like the Israelites, they never forgot their common origin: they were all more or less nearly allied in affinity, and by intermarrying they all enjoyed a mutual inheritance so that unless the whole tribe were extinct, there was always a legitimate heir to the dynasty; on which account those great families were never confounded one with the other.

Though several of those ancient proprietors were deprived of their possessions, on account of their religious zeal, and their fidelity to their legitimate princes, and consequently have fallen from that ancient splendor which can only be supported by riches, they are still looked upon in the country in the same light as their ancestors; and, provided they can prove the purity of their blood, and regular descent from the chiefs of their houses, I see no reason why they should be excluded from the privileges of nobility, any more than others of the same blood, more favored by fortune, and who have preserved their properties."

(Abbe MacGeoghan's History of Ireland)

IRISH SURNAMES

Surnames were partially adopted by various tribes as early as the 9th and 10th centuries, as may be seen in the Four Masters and other annalists; but hereditary and permanent surnames were not established until the 11th and 12th centuries. Brian Boru made an ordinance that every family and clan should adopt a particular surname, in order to preserve correctly the history and geneology of the different tribes, and his own descendants took from himself the name O'Brien. It seems that surnames were not arbitrarily assumed but each family or clan were at liberty to adopt a surname from some particular ancestor, and generally took their names from some chief. (O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees)

ORIGIN OF THE NAME LYNCH

The name Lynch is derived from Longseach, a mariner.

MAION, afterwards called Labradh Longseach, was son of Oiloll Aine, son of Laeghare Lorc, son of Ugaine Mor or Hugony the Great.

Labradh Longseach, 70th monarch, B. C. 541, wore the crown of Ireland for eighteen years and fell at last by the sword of Cobhthach Caolmbreag. This monarch was a learned and valiant prince and acquired much reputation when he commanded the army in France. Having become a great general, and thoroughly skilled in the art of warfare, he resolved to vindi-

cate and prosecute his right to the crown of Ireland. Accordingly he communicated his design to the king of France, who approved of it and gave him 2,200 choice troops to assist him in his undertaking. He started for Ireland with his brave warriors and landed in Wexford harbour. On his arrival he had information that Cobhthach, who had usurped the throne, resided at the time at Didhion Riogh, where he kept his court, attended by his ministers and the nobility, who had submitted to his tyranny. Labradh resolving, if possible to surprise him, marched with all expedition, and coming upon him unprepared, put the old usurper and all his retinue, to the sword. He immediately insisted on his heredity rights, and was proclaimed king of Ireland. After he had killed the tyrant in his own court, surrounded by his nobles, the chronicles relate that a certain Druid, surprised at the bravery of this action, asked "Who was the gallant hero, who had the policy to design, and the courage to execute so great an exploit?" He was told that the name of the general was Longseach. "Can Longseach speak?" asked the Druid. He was answered that he could speak, for which reason the monarch was called by the name of Labradh Longseach, because in the Irish language, "Labradh" signifies "to speak," and by this additional title was Maion always distinguished in the history of Ireland, wherever he is mentioned.

The prince was the inventor of a sort of green-headed partisan, in Irish called Laighne, and gave orders that they should be used by his whole army. From these military weapons the inhabitants of the

province were called Laighne, and the province which was then called Gailean is now called Leinster. The poet makes the following observations upon the various foreign alliances which the different Irish provinces adhered to:

“Each of the provinces observed
A strict alliance with the neighbouring nations.
O’Neills corresponded with the Scots;
The men of Ulster with the English;
The inhabitants of Munster with the Spaniards;
Of Conacht, loved friendship with the Britons;
Of Leinster, traded safely with the French.”
(History of the Clan O’Toole and other Leinster septs, Rev. P. L. O’Toole, O.C.C., M. H. Gill & Co.).

LYNCH OF THOMOND LINE OF HEBER

1. Cormac Cas son of Olioll Olum was one of the most distinguished champions of his time, and “remarkable for strength of body, dexterity and courage.” He defeated the Lagenians (or Leinster men) in the battle of Iorras Domhsa, Carmen (or Wexford), Liamhan (or Dunlaven), Tara, Teltown and Samhna Hill; and the Conacians in the famous battle of Cruachan, in the county of Roscommon. Cormac died at Dun-tri-Liag, (or the Fort of the Stone Slabs), now “Duntrileague”, in the county of Limerick, of wounds received in the battle of Samhna Hill, from the spear of Eochy of the Red Eyebrows,

King of Leinster. He was married to Samer, daughter of Fionn MacCumhal (Fionn Mac Cool) and sister of the poet Oisin, by whom he left, with other children.

2. Mogha Corb (or Mogha of the Chariots), who was born A. D. 167, and attained a very old age. This prince who became King of Munster, which he governed for the space of twenty years, fought the memorable battle of Gabhra, near Dublin, against the Monarch Cairbre Liffechar, A. D. 284.
3. Fear Corb: his son; born 198; governed Munster for seven years; fought the battles of Tlachtga and Teltown against the Lagenians, in the latter of which he slew Tinne the son of Truin, a distinguished warrior; and defeated the Conacians in the battles of Ceara, Corann, and Rathcruaghan with great slaughter.
4. Aeneas Tireach: his son; born 232 was distinguished for his patriotism and courage, particularly in the battle of Cliodhna, near Clonakilty; and was remarkable for the strictness of his laws, as well as for his impartial judgment.
5. Lughaidh Meann: his son; born 286; possessed the Firbolgs of the tract now known as the County Clare (which had in his time formed part of Connaught), and attached it to Munster.
6. Conall Each-luath, or Conall of the Swift Steeds: his son.
7. Cas: his son; ancestor of the Dalcassian families.
8. Blad: his son.
9. Carthann Fionn Oge Mor: his son.

10. Aongus: his son.

The family of Lynch of Thomond derives its name from Longseach, a descendant of Aongus (son of Carthann Fionn Oge Mor) and were after him called O'Loingsigh, anglice O'Lynch and Lynch.

Thomond, under its ancient kings, extended from the Isles of Arran, off the coast of Galway, to the mountain of Eibline, near Cashel in Tipperary; thence to Cairn Feareadlaigh, near Knock-Aine in the County Limerick; and from Lein Chucullain (or Cuchullins Leap) now Loop-Head, at the mouth of the River Shannon in the County of Clare to Sliabh Dala Mountains in Ossory, on the borders of Tipperary, Kilkenny and Queen's County, thus comprising the present counties of Clare and Limerick, with the greater part of Tipperary; but in after times, Thomond was confined to the Present county of Clare. (O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees)

LYNCH OF ULSTER
LINE OF IR

1. Fiacha Araidhe: from whom, who was the 37th King of Ulster of the Irian line, the ancient territory of "Dalaradia" (sometimes called "Ulidia" comprising the present county of Down and part of the County Antrim) was called.
2. Cas: his son; had a brother named Sodhan, who was ancestor of O'Manning, MacWard, etc.
3. Fedhlim: his son; King of Ulster.
4. Iomchadh: his son.

5. Ros: his son; King of Ulster.
6. Lughdheach: his son.
7. Eathach Cobha: his son; from whom Iveagh, a territory in the County of Down, derived its name; and from that territory his descendants in after ages took their title as "Lords of Iveagh."
8. Crunnbhadroi: his son.
9. Caolbha: his son; the (123rd and) last Monarch of Ireland of the Irian race and 47th King of Ulster, A. D. 356.
10. Conla: his son.
11. Eochaidh; his son. King of Ulster for 26 years. Died A. D. 547.
12. Baodan: his son.
13. Fiacha: his son. King of Ulster for 30 years. Died A. D. 622.
14. Eochaidh Iarlaith: his son.
15. Leathlabhar: his son.
16. Inrachtach: his son.
17. Tomaltach: his son.
18. Longseach: his son.
19. Leathlabhar: his son. King of Ulster for 15 years; aquo O'Leathlabhar. Died A. D. 871.
20. Eiteach: his son.
21. Longseach: his son. King of Ulster for 7 years. Died A. D. 923; a quo Muintir Loingsigh.

Conla who is No. 10 on this pedigree was the ancestor of O'Leathlabhair (of the line of Ir) which has been anglicized Lawlor and Lalor; and of Muintir Loingsigh, or O'Loingsigh, of Ulster, anglicized Linch, Lynch, Linskey and Lynskey.

According to another Genealogy, Nicholas, brother of James le Petito, who is No. 2 on the "Petit" pedigree, was the ancestor of Lynch of the County Galway: but either that genealogy, or the pedigree of Petit (or "Le Petit," as the name was first spelled) must be inaccurate, the "Lynch" (which is a follows) exceeding the "Petit" pedigree by thirteen generations, in five hundred years, from the common stock.

Nicholas le Petito.

Nicholas de Linch: his son; a quo Linch and Lynch.

John: his son.

Maurice: his son.

Hugh: his son.

David: his son.

Thomas: his son.

James: his son.

Thomas (2): his son.

David (2): his son.

Thomas (3): his son.

James (2): his son.

Thomas (4): his son.

John Buidhe: his son.

Thomas (5): his son.

Henry: his son.

Robuc: his son.

Arthur: his son.

Stephen: his son.

Nicholas (2): his son.

Sir Henry: his son.

Sir Robuc Linch: his son.

(O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees)

**LYNCH OF TYRONE
LINE OF HEREMON**

1. Niall Mor (or Niall of the Nine Hostages): This Niall Mor succeeded his Uncle Crimthann, and was the 126th Monarch of Ireland. He was a stout, wise, and warlike prince, and fortunate in all his conquests and achievements, and therefore called "Great." He was also called "Niall of the Nine Hostages," from the royal hostages taken from nine countries by him subdued and made tributary: viz.—1. Munster, 2. Leinster, 3. Conacht, 4. Ulster, 5. Britain, 6. The Picts, 7. The Dalraids, 8. the Saxons, and 9. the Morini—a people of France, towards Calais and Picardy; whence he marched with his Victorious army of Irish, Scots, Picts, and Britons, further into France, in order to aid the Celtic natives in expelling the Roman Eagles, and thus to conquer that portion of the Roman Empire; and encamping on the river Leor (now called Lianne), was, as he sat by the river side, assassinated by Eocha, son of Enna Cinsalach, King of Leinster. The spot on the Leor (not "Loire") where this Monarch was murdered is still called the "Ford of Niall," near Boulogne-sur-mer. It was in the ninth year of his reign that St. Patrick was first brought into Ireland, at the age of 16, among two hundred children brought by the Irish Army

out of Little Brittany (called also Armorica), in France. Niall Mor was the first that gave the name of Scotia Minor to "Scotland," and ordained it to be ever after so called; until then it went by the name of "Alba."

2. Eoghan (Eugene, or Owen): his son; from whom the territory of "Tir-Eoghan" (now Tir-owen or Tyrone,) in Ulster is so called. This Eoghan was baptized by St. Patrick at the Royal Palace of Aileach. In the thirteenth century the "Kingdom of Aileach" ceased to be so called, and the designation "Kingdom of Tir-Owen," in its stead was first applied to that territory. Sixteen of the Ard Rigs or Monarchs of Ireland were princes or kings of Aileach—descended from this Eugene or Owen.
3. Muireadach (III): his son.
4. Muireadach (or Muriartach) Mor Mac Earca: his son; 131st Monarch, reigned 24 years, died A. D. 527.
5. Donal Ilchealgach: his son; 134th Monarch, reigned jointly with his brother Fergus for three years; Donal and Fergus both died of "the plague" in one day, A. D. 561.
6. Aodh (or Hugh): son of Donal Ilchealgach, 143rd Monarch. He was killed in the battle of Da Fearta, A. D. 607.
7. Maolfreach: his son; Prince of Ulster.
8. Maoldoon: his son; Prince of Ulster.
9. Fargal: his son; 156th Monarch of Ireland, slain A. D. 718, by Moroch, King of Leinster. Mar-

ried Aithiochta, daughter of Cein O'Connor, King of Conacht.

10. Connor (or Conchobhar), his son: Prince of Leim-au-Madaidh (Limavady), ancestor of O'Ca-han.
11. Longseach: his son; who was the ancestor of O'Loingsigh, of Tirowen; anglicized Linch, Lynch and Lynskey. (O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees)

LYNCH OF DONEGAL LINE OF HEREMON

Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

Fergus Cennfota: his son.

Sedna: his son.

Anmire: his son, monarch of Ireland A. D. 560.

Aedh: his son, monarch of Ireland 27 years.

Domhnall: his son, monarch of Ireland 8 years and hero of the battle of Magh Rath.

Aengus: his son.

Loingseach: his son, prince of Tir-Connell in 670 and afterwards monarch of Ireland from 695 to 704.

Flaithbhertach: his son, monarch of Ireland for 7 years. Withdrew to Armagh where he embraced the Monastic state. He died in the year 764. Was the last monarch of the race of Conall Gul-ban. He had three sons: Loingseach, slain A. D. 749 whose descendants cannot be traced; Aedh, who had Domhnall, who had Loingseach. The third son of Flaithbhertach was Murchadh whose descendants were:

Maelbreasail (son of Murchadh) Prince Tirconnell
A. D. 817.

Aengus: his son.

Maeldoraidh: his son.

Fogartach: his son, died 899.

Loingseach: his son, King of O'Neilland, a barony
East and West in Armagh, died 980. (O'Flah-
erty's Ogygia; Battle of Magh Rath; Annals of
Ulster).

LYNCH OF ULSTER

(line of Heremon, by Colla da Crioch)

The Lynches of Ulster who are descended from Colla da Crioch were those in Oriell, an extensive territory comprising the counties of Louth, Monaghan, Fermanagh, and Ardmach (Armagh) all in the Province of Ulster. They were the descendants of Roc-hadh, son of Muireadach, or Colla da Crioch.

Colla da Crioch, whose names was Muireadach.

Rochadh: his son.

Deach: his son

Frach: his son

Criomthan Liath: his son, King of Oriell. The epithet "Liath" implies that he was an old man when St. Patrick came to christianize Ireland. Criomthan Liath's descendants were very celebrated; some of them settled in Slane in the County of Meath.

Eochaidh (Eochy): his son, King of Oriell. Soon after St. Patrick's arrival in Ireland one of his

principal converts was St. Donat, Bishop, son of Eochaидh (Eochy) writes Dr. Joyce.

Cairbe an Daimh Airgid: son of Eochaидh (Eochy) “Daimh” a learned man or poet; and “airgid” wealth, money; King of Oriell died A. D. 513, was so called for the many presents and gifts of silver and gold he usually bestowed and gave away to all sorts of people.

From him a numerous succession of Oriellan princes and many saints descended. He had seven sons; viz., Daimin, Cormac, Brian, Nadslaugh, Fearach, Fiacha and Longsech whose offsprings are the Hy-longsians.

Longsech: son of Cairbre an Diamh Airgid from whom descended the Lynches of Ulster by Colla da Crioch. (O’Flaherty’s Ogygia; O’Hart’s Irish Pedigrees)

LYNCH OF HY-MANY (line of Heremon, by Colla da Crioch)

We give the following pedigree of Lynch of Hy-Many (in Roscommon and Galway).

Colla da Crioch

Imchadh, second son of Colla da Crioch

Domhnall: his son

Eochadh: his son

Maine Mor: his son, from whom the territory of Hy-Many was so called.

Bresal: his son

Dallan: his son

Lughach: his son	
Feraach: his son	
Cairbre Crom Ris: his son	
Cormac: his son, had 2 sons: Eoghan Buac and Eoghan Fionn.	
Eoghan Fionn: his son, Chief Hy-Many 19 years.	Eoghan Buac: his son.
Dichalla: his son	Anmachadhe: his son,
Fitchellach: his son	Donngalach: his son,
Dulthach: his son, prince of Hy-Many died A. D. 738. He was succeeded by his son Flaithmai who was chief of all the principality of Hy-Many died A. D. 750.	Maeldium: his son Cobthach: his son, Chief of Hy-Many 20 years.
Domhmellan: son of Dulthach.	Dunadadhach; his son had a brother Longseach.
Loingsech: son of Domhmellan. Loingsech was of the Clann Breasal of Hy-Many.	Loingsech: son of Dunadadhach. This is the "Longsech" mentioned in poem addressed to Madden.
	O'Madden and their co-relatives in the barony of Longford and its vicinity in the south east of Galway.

Another Loingsech is given as of the Clann Cernaigh as follows:

Cosgrach, of the race of Heremon by Colla da Crioch
Flaithemh: his son

Fidhgal: his son

Cairdeig: his son

Cormac: his son, had a son whose name is not given
..... his son, (no name given)

Loingsech: his son.

Hy-Maine or Maineach was a territory in the County of Galway, and patrimony of the O'Kellys, otherwise O'Callaighs of the race of Heremon, by Colla da Crioch. This territory was called after Maine-More, from whom the O'Kellys are descended, and who was the first of that tribe who settled there towards the end of the fifth century; his descendants extended their conquests beyond the river Suck, in the county of Roscommon, and were divided into several branches, the chief of which was O'Kelly of Aughrim, who lost his possessions. (O'Flaherty's Ogygia; O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees; Tribes and Customs of Hy-many)

LYNCH OF GALWAY

Nicholas Lynch, of Galway, Esq., had:

1. Nicholas
2. Stephen who was Recorder of Galway, and who died 26th November, 1636. He married Katherine, daughter of Robert Blake, of Galway, and had two sons and five daughters. The daughters were:—Anastace, Katherine, Mary, Julian, Joan.
3. Nicholas Lynch: son of Stephen.
11. Thomas

(O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees)

Topographical Poems taken from various sources
including O'Heerin, O'Dugan, Tribes of Hy-
Fiachrach, Tribes of Hy-Many and the
Circuit of Ireland.

Lynches of Thomond of the Line of Heber
“Ove Uaithne-Tire of Fruit
Is MacCeoche, who loved great projects
Muinter Loingsigh, people of the lands
In this woods at the breast of strangers.”

Uaithne-Tire, a territory situated in ancient Owney, which comprised the present baronies of Owney and Ara, in Tipperary; and Owney beg in Limerick. The families of Lynch (Loingsigh) and MacKeogh or Kehoe (MacCeoche) were dispossessed at an early period. In ancient times this territory was in Thomond or North Munster, but in after times Thomond was confined to the present county of Clare.

Lynches of Cinall Conall i. e. the race of Conall, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, of the Line of Heremon.

“Gleann Binnigh, noble the list of chiefs
Is with the populous mag Loingseachain
Vehemently has he bounded to each fight
O'Breislen, the generous, in Fanaid.”

Glenn Binnigh, a valley in the parish of Kiltevoge,

situated to the west of Stranolar, in the county of Donegal.

Fanaid, now the barony of Kil-Macrenan, in the County of Donegal. The name MacLoingseachain is now anglicised Lynch without the prefix Mac.

Mag means plain—Mag Loingseachain—Plain of Lynch.

Lynches of the Craobh Ruadh (Creeveroe) or portion
of the Red Branch Knights of Ulster, of the
Line of Ir.

“The O’Loingsights of stout champions
And the O’Morans, smooth and Ruddy
We have made a visitation of their territories
Let us discontinue from enumerating the high kings.”

The Craobh Ruadh (Creeveroe) a large territory
which comprised the central parts of the present
County Down and some adjoining parts of Armagh.

Many members of the family of O’Loingsigh appear
in the Irish annals as Kings of Dal-Araidhe, but the
last notice of them occurs at the year 1159. The name
is now anglicised Linchy and Lynch.

The territory of the Lynches was conquered by Sir
John de Courcey and passed into the possession of
the earls of Ulster.

The Lynches of the line of Ir are numerous through
the Counties of Down and Derry.

Part of a Poem written in the Tenth Century, called
The Circuit of Ireland.

“We were a night at Oenach-Cros
(Not more delightful to be in Paradise).
We brought Loingseach of Line
From the midst of that land of promise.”
Oenach-Cros or Aonach Cros, i.e. the Fair of

Crosses. A celebrated place in the County of Antrim, much spoken of in Irish history, although its exact situation is not known. Line—otherwise called Magh Line, the Plain of Line, a beautiful and fertile plain in the barony and county of Antrim, extending from Lough Neagh to near Carrickfergus. Its exact limits are given in the Ulster Inquisitions. It was bounded on the north by the river of Glenwherry, on the west by Shane's Castle, on the South by the Six-Mile Water, and on the east by Magheramorne.

Loingseach was the Chieftain of that country, whom Muircheartach seized as a hostage, and carried with him. The county of Antrim is in the Province of Ulster.

Lynches of the Race of Conn i.e., Conn of the
Hundred Battles, of the Line of Heremon.

Poem begins "Many a branch of the race of Conn."
"O'Loingsigh of large blades
Is at Corcach without a rival,
Hosts protect the hero,
The lawful heir of Corcach."

The name O'Loingsigh which is made Lynchy and Lynch in most parts of Ireland, is not to be found in this neighbourhood; but it is highly probable that the name has been corrupted to MacGloinsg, which still remains. Corcach has since been divided into two parts, called Corcachmor and Corcachbeg, and is situated near the sea, in the north of the parish of Templeboy, Sligo.

**Part of a Poem addressed to Eoghan O'Madden
of Hy-Many (Roscommon and Galway)**

"Eldest son of Dunadhach was Loingseach the swift,
Whose son was Gadhra of bright goblets,
Gadhra, the generous, a fair scion of prosperity,
Whose vigorous good son was Dunadhach,
Of the region extending from Grian to Caradh."

Grian—a river which rises in the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway and falls into Lough Greine, in the parish of Feakle, barony of Upper Tul-lagh, and the county of Clare, whence it flows in a southeastern direction, passes through Lough O'Grady, and through the village of Scariff, and gorges itself into an arm at Lough Derg, near the old church of Moyone.

Caradh—formed the northern or northeastern boundary of Hy-Many.

LYNCHE'S OF MULLACH RATHA

"Mullach ratha of the fair roads,
O'Loingseachain of the slender swords obtained,
A soil like the fair soil of Meath throughout
The land of a sept of the Hy-Fiachrach."

Mullach Rath, i.e., hill or summit of the Rath or earthen fort. It is called Iochtar ratha in the prose list. These names are now obsolete, but there can be little doubt that they were alias names of the town-land of Rathlee, situated in the parish of Easkey, and

to the north of Lacken. See Ordnance map of the County of Sligo, sheets 10 and 11.

O'Loingseachian; now obsolete. In the north of Ireland the name is anglicised Lynch.

The sept of the Hy-Fiachrach, were the race of Fiachia son of Eochaidh Muighmeadhoen (mayvone) King of Connaught, and raised to the throne of Ireland in the year 358; 124th monarch of Ireland. Died at Tara, A. D. 365.

Fiacha's descendants gave their name to Tir-Fiacha ("Tireagh") County Sligo and possessed also parts of Mayo.

The Hereditary Proprietors of Tir-Fiacha, now the barony of Tireagh in the County of Sligo were (O'Loingseachain) O'Lynch of Mullach Ratha and (O'Loingsigh) O'Lynch of Parish of Ballyorey and baroney of Carra in Mayo.

The following notices of the name Lynch are collected from various sources:—Written Longseach, Loingseach, Longsech, O'Loingsigh, O'Lynch, and Lynch.

Loingseach, King of Tirconnell (Donegal) A. D. 693

Monarch of Ireland A. D. 695-704. In the reign of this Monarch the Britions and Saxons made an attempt upon Ireland; they laid waste the plain of Muirtheimne, at present the county of Louth: but they were repulsed by Loingseach, and forced to abandon their enterprise. They were afterwards totally defeated by the Ulster troops

at Moigh-Cuillin, or Ire-Connaught, in the county of Galway. After a reign of nine years, this Monarch was killed with his three sons, Ard-gall, Consac and Flan, at the battle of Carmin, by Kellach, son of Ragallach, King of Connaught, A. D. 704. Loingseach was of the Royal Line of Niall the Great, by Conall Gulban. Loingseach was succeeded by his son Flaithbhertach, A. D. 727. This Monarch regardless of the royal dignity and splendor of the world, withdrew after a reign of seven years to Ardmach (Armagh) A. D. 734, where he embraced the monastic state, and spent the last thirty years of his life in the practice of austerities. Flaithbhertach was the last Monarch of Ireland of the race of Conall Gulban, son of Niall the Great.

Loingseach, King of Cinel-Conall (Tirconnell) now Donegal, died A. D. 753, was of the race of Conall Gulban, son of Niall the Great.

Loingseach, Abbot of Dun-Leathguaisi (Downpatrick, County Down) died A. D. 799.

Loingsigh, Abbot of Ard-Maca (Armagh) died A. D. 826.

Loingseach, Abbot of Cill-Ausaille (now Killashee, near Naas in County Kildare) died A. D. 871.

Loingseach, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died A. D. 918.

Loingseach, House steward of Doimliac, (Duleek, in County Meath) died A. D. 921.

Loingseach, King of Ui-Niallain, (Anglicised into O'Neilland, now divided into 2 baronies East and West in Armagh) died A. D. 980. Was of the

race of Conall Gulban, son of Niall the Great.
Flathriu O'Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe (County Down and part of Antrim) died A. D. 985.
Loingseach, Lector of Clonmacnoise, died A. D. 988.
Donnchadh O'Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, died A. D. 1003.
O'Loingsigh, killed in battle of Clontarf, Dublin, A. D. 1014.
Loingsech, Coarb of Ciaran and Cronan (Abbot of Clonmacnoise and Roscrea) died A. D. 1042.
Conchobhar, O'Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, died A. D. 1046.
Flaithbheartach O'Loinsigh, died A. D. 1049.
Maelcoluim O'Loingsigh, Priest of Clonmacnoise, died A. D. 1061.
Eochy O'Lynch, Lord of Owny-Tir, died A. D. 1080.
Flaherty O'Lynch, successor of St. Kieran of Clonmacnoise, died A. D. 1109.
Finnchas O'Lynch, King of Dal-Araidhe, died A. D. 1113.
Donnchadh O'Lynch, King of Dal-Araidhe, died A. D. 1114.
Aedh O'Lynch, King of Dal-Araidhe, died A. D. 1130.
Domhnall O'Lynch, King of Dal-Araidhe, died A. D. 1141.
The Grandson of Eochy, Lord of Owny-Tir, died A. D. 1151.
O'Lynch, King of Dal-Araidhe, died A. D. 1156.
Maelmuire O'Lynch, Bishop of Lismor (in County Waterford) died A. D. 1159.
Cufriach O'Lynch, Chief of Cinel-Bacad, died A. D.

1159.

Thomas O'Lynch, Archdeacon of Cashel, died A. D. 1325.

John Lynch, the last Prior of the Franciscan Friary of Waterford, was forced to surrender to the Inquisitors of Henry VIII, this house with its appurtenances, which were then granted to Patrick Walsh of Waterford, A. D. 1540.

(O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees; Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by O'Donovan; Annals of Ulster; Abbe MacGeoghegan's History of Ireland, translated by Patrick O'Kelly, Esq.)

IRISH PRIESTS IN THE PENAL TIMES 1660-1760

Rev. William P. Burke

Rev. Alexander Lynch, Bishop of Kilfenora.

Rev. Andrew Lynch, Priest.

Rev. Anthony Lynch, Priest.

Rev. Michael Lynch, Priest.

Rev. James Lynch, Priest.

Rev. Dominick Lynch, Archbishop of Tuam.

Rev. — Lynch, Priest.

Rev. John Lynch, Priest.

Rev. Ullick Lynch, Priest.

Rev. Lawrence Lynch, Priest.

Rev. Nicholas Lynch, Priest.

Rev. James Lynch, Archbishop of Tuam.

Rev. Matthew Lynch, Priest.

IRISH MARTYRS AND CONFESSORS
by
Myles O'Reilly
1869.

Memorials of Those Who Suffered for the Catholic
Faith in Ireland in the 16th, 17th and 18th Centurics.

Most Rev. Archbishop James Lynch, Archbishop of
Tuam, 1671.

Rev. James Lynch, Parish priest of Kells, 1649.

Rev. William Lynch, O.P.P., 1651.

Rev. Dominick Lynch, O.P.P., 1680.

Rev. Michael Lynch, 1744.

GENERAL REGISTER OF THE U. S. NAVY
1782-1882.

Lynch, A. M. Ass't surgeon 12 Oct. 1850, Resigned
14 Jan. 1861.

Lynch, Dominick Midshipman 2 Feb. 1829, Passed
Midshipman 3 July 1835; Lieut. 8 Sept. 1841;
Reserved list 13 Sept. 1855. Commander on Re-
tired list 21 July 1861. Captain on Retired list
4 Apr. 1867. Captain on Active list 20 Jan. 1871.
Retired list 30 Jan. 1872.

Lynch, Green Midshipman 16 Jan. 1809. Died in Sept.
1817.

Lynch, John P. Purser, 8 Jan. 1801, Discharged 8 July
1801, under Peace Establishment Act.

Lynch John Mate 7 Jan. 1862, killed 13 Oct. 1862.

Lynch, Nicholas Sail maker 3 June 1861.

Lynch, Patrick Gunner 15 Aug. 1877.

Lynch Thomas 3rd Asst. Engineer 12 Aug. 1861; 2nd Asst. Eng. 21 Apr. 1863; Resigned 21 June 1869.

Lynch, Thomas E. 3rd Asst. Engineer 13 Oct. 1862, Acting 2nd Asst. Engineer 1 Apr. 1865, Honorably Discharged 28th Sept. 1869.

Lynch, William F. Midshipman 26 Jan. 1819. Lieut. 17 May 1828, Commander 5 Sept. 1849. Captain 2 Apr. 1856, Resigned 21 Apr. 1861.

THE IRISH LEGION

In November, 1803, the First Consul decreed the formation of an Irish Legion, which was to be composed of Irish exiles, or sons of Irishmen born in France.

This legion followed the fortunes of Napoleon in the campaigns in Holland, Portugal, Spain, and Germany, and at the fall of the Empire it was dissolved, and what remained of it was drafted into Legion Etrangere, and subsequently into Line and Cavalry Regiments.

Lynch Isidore, General of Division, 1793, Irish Legion. Lynch, General, Capt. 1792: General of Division, 1792; Inspector of Irish Legion Troops, 1808.

**LIST OF IRISHMEN WHO HAVE SERVED IN
THE SPANISH ARMY**

Linch, Don Roberto Sub. Lieut., Regiments de Wan-chop.

Linch. Don Roberto Adjutant Major, 1724, Regiments de Limerick.

Linch, Don Roberto Cadet, 1777, Regiments de Hibernia.

Lynch, Don Roberto Lieut., 1719, Regiments de Irlanda.

List of Persons of Irish Origin

Now enjoying Honours and Emoluments in Spain
Linch-y-Burriel, Don Juan, Major-General; Knight of the Order of St. Hermonogilda.

Irishmen Who Served in the Spanish Netherlands

Leynsi (Lynch) Don Cornelio, Sargent, 1660.

The Irish Brigade in the Service of France

Lynch, 2nd Lieut., 1772, Regt. de Walsh.

Lynch, Lieut.-Colonel, killed at Laffeldt, Regt. de Lally.

Lynch, Capitaine Commandt en 1715-1723, Regt. de Dillon.

Lynch, Isidore,Chevalier de St. Louis: Lieutenant en 1775, en 2d en 1789. Mestre de Camp,Regt. de Walsh.

Lynch, Patrice, Chevalier de St. Louis; Sous Lieut. en 1777; Capitaine en 1790, Regt. de Berwick.

Lynch, Denis, Chevalier de St. Louis; Sous Lieut. en

1777; Capitaine en 1785, Regt. de Berwick.
Lynch, Sous Lieut. en 1777-1780, Regt. de Walsh.

MEAGHER'S IRISH BRIGADE

Officers of the Irish Brigade Who Served Under
General Thomas Francis Meagher, in the
American War of 1861-1865.

Lynch, () Captain 69th New York Volunteers.
Lynch, David Captain 69th New York Volunteers.
Lynch, John C. Captain 69th New York Volunteers.
Lynch, () Lieutenant 69th New York Volunteers.

The 170th (or Fourth) Regiment of Corcorans Irish Legion.

Lynch, Jeremiah, Captain, Died 7th June 1864 (of
wounds received in action at Richmond, Virginia)
Lynch, John, First Lieutenant, Resigned 8th October
1863.

HISTORICAL REGISTER OF THE U. S. ARMY FROM ITS ORGANIZATION

September 29, 1789, to September 29, 1889

* Before a name indicates that the officer attained
the rank of Brigadier or Major-General either by reg-
ular or brevet commission in the Regular or Volunteer
forces.

Following the name of each officer will be found: 1.

the state or country where born ; and, 2. the state from which originally appointed ; but when this appears only once, it indicates the state whence appointed, the place of birth not being known.

General Officers, U. S. Volunteers

Lynch, Dominick, Jr., Va. N. Y. 2nd Lieut, 4th Cavalry, 3 Sept. 1867; 1st Lieut, 10 June 1870, died 21 Feb. 1875.

Lynch, Edward, Ireland, Army. Private band and serg't major 3rd Inf. July 1858 to 4 Oct. 1863; 2nd Lieut. Veteran Reserve Corp. 14 Dec. 1863; honorably mustered out 30 Jan. 1866; Serg't F. 3rd batl'n 16th Infantry and Serg't Maj. 34th Inf. 3 Aug. 1866, to 4 Aug. 1868; 2nd Lieut. 33rd Inf. 9 July 1868; transferred to 8th Inf. 3 May 1869; 1st Lieut. 4 July 1879.

Lynch, John, Md. Ensign 14th Inf. 9 Oct 1812; 3rd Lieut. 13th Mar. 1813; 2nd Lieut. 15 Aug. 1813; died 11 Nov. 1813 of wounds received in battle of Chrystlers Field, Upper Canada.

Lynch, John Arthur, Ireland, Ohio. Private in 3 months Ohio Volunteers 1861; Capt. Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, 26 Nov. 1862; honorably mustered out 20 Sept. 1865.

*Lynch, James Canning, Conn. Pa. 2nd Lieut. 106th Pa. Inf. 17 Aug. 1861; 1st Lieut. 31 Jan. 1862; Capt. 4 Jan. 1863; Lieut.-Col. 183 Pa. Inf. 24 June 1864; Col. 19 July 1864; brevet brigadier volunteer 13 Mar. 1865, for gallant conduct in the battle of Deep Bottom, Va. and for faithful and meri-

torious service during the war; honorably mustered out 5 Oct. 1864.

Lynch, John R., N. Y. Surgeon's mate 1st Artillerists and Engineers 2nd June 1794, resigned 9 Oct. 1797.

Lynch, Micajah, Va. 1st Lieut. 20 Inf. 2 July 1812, Capt. 11 Dec. 1813; Resigned 12 July 1814.

Lynch, Stafford G., N. Y. Ohio. Capt. Assistant quartermaster, Volunteers 27 Oct. 1863; brevet mayor and Lieut.-Col. Volunteers 13 March 1865 for meritorious service and devoted application to duty; honorably mustered out 31 May 1866.

*Lynch, William Francis, N. Y. Ill. Serg't Maj. 23rd Ill. Inf. 18 June 1861, honorably discharged 25th Sept. 1861; Col. 58th Ill. Inf. 25 Jan. 1862; brevet brigadier gen'l Volunteers 31 Jan. 1865; honorably mustered out 7th Feb. 1865; 1st Lieut. 42nd Inf. 28 July 1866; Capt. 20 Mar. 1867; unassigned 22 Apr. 1869; brevet Captain and Major 2 Mar. 1867, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Pleasant Hill, La. and Lieut. Col. 2 Mar. 1867 for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Yellow Bayou, La.; retired with rank of Brigadier General 15 Dec. 1870; died 29 Dec. 1876.

Field Officers of Volunteers and Militia in the Service of the U. S. During the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865.

Lynch, Augustin T., Lieut. Col. 183rd Pa. Inf.
Charles M., Maj. 145th Pa. Inf.

Frank, Lieut. Col. 27th Ohio Inf.
Hugh, Maj. 28th Iowa Inf.
James C., Col. 183rd Pa. Inf.
James R., Lieut. Col. 48th Ohio Inf.
John, Maj. 114th Ohio Inf.
Thomas, Col. 77th N. Y. Militia
Thomas F., Maj. 63rd N. Y. Inf.
William A., Lieut. Col. 42nd N. Y. Inf.
William F., Col. 58th Ill. Inf.
John, Col. 6th Ill. Cavalry.

ANDREW LYNCH, Bishop

Andrew Lynch, Bishop of Kilfenora, was one of the few Irish Bishops destined to outlive the Puritan storm and to see comparative peace restored to the Irish Church. The house of his parents in the city of Galway was a secure refuge for the persecuted clergy during the reign of Elizabeth and James the First, and his father, Mark Lynch, had the furtherment of being for a considerable time imprisoned for the Faith.

Andrew studied in Paris and soon after his ordination was successively promoted to the post of Vicar-General of Killaloe, Vicar Apostolic of Killala and Warden of Galway. He was remarkable for his knowledge of the Canon and Civil Law and he spent a considerable sum in the purchase of books.

He was appointed to the See of Kilfenora in March 1646. During the short interval that he was allowed to watch over his flock (2 years) in peace he restored the old Cathedral Church dedicated to St. Fachtna and was indefatigable in administering the holy Sacraments. He sailed to France and lived at St. Malo. The only treasure he brought with him to France was a remnant of his rich library and even in France these loved books were his chief delight.

The survivors of the Irish bishops and clergy deputed him to appeal to the French Government in their behalf, which he did in a printed address, remark-

able alike for lucid reasoning and fervid eloquence.

The French Government allowed the exiled Irish Bishops to return to their flocks. Bishop Andrew Lynch died in 1674.

(Persecution of Irish Catholics—Archbishop Moran)

CHARLES LYNCH, Colonist

Charles Lynch, Colonist, was born in Galway, Ireland in 1699. He is said to have run away in consequence of a flogging he received at school, about 1718, and sailed for the Colony of Virginia.

Upon his arrival in Virginia, the captain of the vessel, in accordance with the custom, put up young Lynch at auction, to raise the amount of his passage money, and Christopher Clark, a wealthy and influential planter, attracted by the bright appearance of the youth, became his purchaser.

Lynch was treated as a member of his purchaser's family, and grew up to manhood under this kindly care developing ability and unusual energy.

He took as a homestead a large tract of land on the banks of the James River, within which now stands the city of Lynchburg. At that time this land was in Albermarle County, but was, in 1755, incorporated as part of Bedford County and in 1872 became part of the county of Campbell.

He was a justice of the first county court held for Albermarle County, the court convening on January 24, 1744. At the June Court, 1745, Mr. Lynch produced a "Commission from the governor as Captain, and took the usual oath." He afterwards came to be known as Major Lynch, although there is no record of his promotion.

In 1748 he represented his county in the house of

burgesses, and in 1749 became high sheriff, then an office of considerable honor and emolument, which position he acceptably filled until 1751.

His wife was Sarah, daughter of his benefactor, Christophe Clark, by whom he had two sons.

In the division of his estate his lands on the James River, including the present site of Lynchburg, Va., passed to his son, John, who was a Quaker, and became known as the founder of Lynchburg, while his possessions on the Staunton became the property of his other son, Charles Lynch. He died in 1753.

(National Encyclopedia of American Biography)

CHARLES LYNCH, Patriot

Charles Lynch, patriot, was born at Lynchburg, Va., in 1736, son of Charles and Sarah (Clark) Lynch.

During the early days of his life he was a consistent Quaker, serving as "Clerk of the monthly meetings," but in 1767 he was disowned for taking solemn oaths, contrary to the order and discipline of Friends.

Though his Quaker brethren were of the opinion that he had declined spiritually, it is evident that he had suffered no loss of the social and political prestige to which his ability entitled him. He was an ardent Whig, and in 1769, like his father before him, was a member of the Va. house of burgesses, and again in 1774-75.

He was a signer of the non-importation agreement, which gave the British Government so much concern.

At the commencement of the revolutionary war, his Quaker proclivities, imbibed in his youth, seemed to still influence his actions so far as to keep him out of active service in arms, but they did not deter him from making himself thoroughly useful.

At that time, the whole of the mountainous section of Va. was infested with Tories and desperadoes of the worst character, who burned and plundered the unprotected homes of the continentals without mercy. Horse stealing, too, owing to the high prices paid by both armies for this kind of property, gained marvel-

ous popularity, and the unsettled condition of the time gave the thieves practical immunity from punishment. In addition to the aggravation of this state of affairs, it later became known that a conspiracy was hatching in his own community to overthrow the Continental Government and to aid the British by every possible means. The trial court sat at Williamsburg, some 200 miles from Campbell County, and the war rendered the transmission of prisoners thither next to impossible.

Mr. Lynch, therefore, with some of his neighbors, Captain William Preston, Capt. Robert Adams, Jr., and Colonel James Calloway, decided to take active steps to punish lawlessness of every kind. Under his directions, suspected persons were arrested and brought to his house, where they were tried by a court composed of himself and the gentlemen above named, the latter sitting as justices. The accused was brought face to face with his accusers, heard the testimony against him, and was allowed to defend himself, to call witnesses in his behalf, and to show mitigating and extenuating circumstances. If acquitted, he was allowed to go; if convicted, he was sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, and if he did not then shout "Liberty forever" he was hanged up by the thumbs until he gave utterance to that particular sentiment.

The offender was tied to a large walnut tree, which still stands on the lawn of the Old Lynch house, and the whipping administered without delay. This circumstance which afterwards gave him the name of

"Judge Lynch" was the origin of the terms "lynch-law" and lynching."

The state legislature subsequently passed an act to the effect that "whereas the measures taken may not be strictly warranted by law, although justifiable from the imminence of the danger," Lynch and his three neighbors mentioned above and any others should "stand indemnified and exonerated of and from all pains, penalties, prosecutions, actions, suits and damages on account thereof."

Towards the close of the revolution, Lynch raised a regiment of riflemen, became its Colonel, and joining General Greene in the Carolinas was present at the battle of Guilford Court House. He retained command of the county militia until peace with Great Britain was fully established, and did not assume his duties as a justice of the county court until Feb. 5, 1784, on which date he took the oath of office.

He was married in January 1755, to Anna, daughter of Henry Terrell, and his son Charles became governor of Mississippi. He died Oct. 29, 1796.

(National Encyclopedia of American Biography)

CHARLES LYNCH, Governor

Charles Lynch, 8th and 10th Governor of Mississippi, (1833, 1836-38), was probably a native of Virginia, the son of Charles and Anna (Terrell) Lynch.

His father (q. v.) is the one from whom the verb "to lynch" was derived. The son emigrated to Mississippi at an early age and settled in Monticello, Lawrence Co., where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits with considerable success. He subsequently represented that county in the state senate.

He was president of the senate in 1833, and by virtue of his position when Governor Scott died in 1833 the duties of chief magistrate devolved upon him under the new constitution. He conducted the affairs of the state from June of that year until the inauguration of his successor in November following.

He was regularly elected by the Whig party 2 years later, and served from January 7, 1836, until January 7, 1838. During the period of his administration the people of Mississippi were much excited over the "flush times" and the great financial panic which followed in 1837.

It was also remarkable for the rapid increase of immigration from the older states and foreign vessels, loaded with imports ascended the Mississippi to Natchez for the first time.

After the expiration of his term, Governor Lynch retired to Monticello, where he died in February, 1853.

(National Encyclopedia of American Biography)

DOMINICK LYNCH, Friar

Dominick Lynch, D.D. (d. 1697?) Dominican friar, born in the county of Galway, was the son of Peter Lynch of Shruell, by his wife Mary Skerret. When the town of Galway was lost to the parliamentarians his parents lost all they had. He joined the order of St. Dominic, and made his profession in the Convent of St. Paul at Seville, where he lived for many years in great reputation, officiating as synodal judge and under the archbishop. He became lecturer in arts and philosophy in his convent, and afterwards master of the students. In 1674 he was appointed to the chair of theology in the college of St. Thomas, after a special commissioner had brought from Ireland a satisfactory well attested report respecting "the pedigree, life and behavior of Doctor Dominick Lynch." This curious report is printed with annotations by James Hardiman, in "The Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society," Vol. I, 44-90. Lynch was elected by his brethren of the province of Andalucia to attend the Congregation of the order held at Rome in 1686, over which he presided as a moderator. He died at the College of St. Thomas at the end of 1697 or the beginning of the following year.

Rev. Francis de Ayora of the College of St. Thomas of Seville who was commissioned to obtain the information and proofs of the genealogie of Rd. Fa., Dominick Lynch, Regent elect of said college ac-

knowledged and testified, that in the Church of St. Nicholas of the town of Galway, the Arms of the Lynch family are represented on a window in the church and that there is a tomb at the wall side of the chapel. It is made of black marble, and on it appears the arms of the Lynches. He also testifies that under said tomb there is a great level stone stuck in the wall whereon there is written the Epitaph following:—

Stirpe clarus, amor, militum, terror inimicorum,
aestate junevis, senex virtutibus, mundo non dignus
excitatur ad coelum 14 Martii anno Domino 1644.
Martinus Lynch.

Witnessed in Galway the seventh day and month of September 1674. Stirpe Clarus—This inflated epitaph has been translated by a member of the Irish Archaeological Society.

“A Milesian by birth—the soldiers dear joy,
A very young man, but a very old boy;
From this wretched county to heaven he’s raised
Here lies Stephen Lynch, God Almighty be praised.”

The words “excitatur” and “Martinus” in the text, are “exaltatur” and “Stephanus” on the monument.

Likewise in the chief doors of said church and several other places within it and abroad, there are said arms and no other. They are seen in like manner on the bridge and on the walls of the town, and on several houses and public places of it.

Another part of the Pedigree of Dominick Lynch, reads:

“So that it cannot be at all doubted of said persons

and families, but that they are most pure and unspotted, and most firm and constant in the Catholic faith, scilicet:

Scilicet ut fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum,
Tempo sic duro est inspicienda fides.

The "Pedigree of Doctor Dominick Lynch," now first printed from a manuscript in the possession of the editor, originated in the manner above stated. That learned person was elected Regent of the University of Seville, and also Professor of Divinity there. Upon that occasion a commissioner was dispatched to Ireland, to make due informations of the pedigree, life and behaviour of Doctor Dominick Lynch." After a solemn investigation, on which the most authentic records were produced, and witnesses the most respectable examined; the foregoing pedigree and report were returned, exhibiting proofs of lineage, supposed sufficient to satisfy even the proudest of the grandees of Spain. That it did prove satisfactory may be concluded from this, that the venerable individual in question filled the high offices to which he was elected, with honour and applause, for nearly a quarter of a century after. This document may, therefore, be deemed a fair specimen of the testimonials considered necessary for clerical emigrants from Ireland, during the period alluded to. At another opportunity similar specimens may be given of those required by persons engaged in civil and military occupations. It may here be observed, that these curious evidences of family descent are deserving of more attention than they appear to have received in latter times. Many

of them contain historical notices of persons and incidents not elsewhere to be found. Our learned Ulster King of Arms, Sir William Betham, is, I believe aware of the value and importance of these documents. They should therefore, as far as possible, be collected and preserved with care in a public repository, where they might prove serviceable in helping to correct some of the numerous misstatements contained in modern books of peerage and genealogy.

(Dictionary of National Biography; Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society, Vol. I.)

DOMINICK LYNCH, Merchant

The subject of this memoir, after the close of our Revolutionary War and the recognition of our Independence, became a citizen of New York, and was distinguished alike for his wealth, public spirit, enterprise, and patriotism, and for his devotion to and zeal for the Catholic faith.

Dominick Lynch of New York, born in Galway, Ireland, in the year 1754, was the son of James Lynch and Anastatia Joyce, and was a direct descendant of the eighty-four Mayors of Galway who bore that distinguished name and lineage. He married while quite young his cousin, Jane Lynch, daughter of Anthony Lynch and Margaret Power, who was born at Dublin, August 31, 1761. The marriage took place on August 31, 1780. Dominick Lynch received an excellent education, and went to reside at Bruges in Flanders, shortly after his marriage, and there opened a commercial house and branch of his father's house at Galway. Here he amassed a handsome fortune at commerce. This trade consisted in a great measure in purchasing and sending flaxseed to Ireland, and he also made considerable money in articles of trade made lucrative by the wars between the United States and Great Britain, France and Spain. Three of his children were born and partially educated at Bruges. At this place he became acquainted with Don Thomas Stoughton, a merchant with Spanish and French commercial

connections, and a partnership was entered into between them under the name of Lynch and Stoughton, by articles of co-partnership executed at Bruges, and dated March 10, 1783, for opening a commercial house in America, to be under the active management of Mr. Stoughton, who was to work the "laboring oar" with a capital of £7,500 of which Mr. Lynch was to put in £5,000 and Mr. Stoughton £2,500. Mr. Stoughton repaired immediately to New York in the Spring of 1783 and opened the counting house of Lynch and Stoughton. Mr. Lynch always stated that his coming to America was at Mr. Stoughton's suggestion and with the view of going into business there. Mr. Stoughton, on the other hand, insisted that Mr. Lynch broached the subject to him and stated that he, Lynch, intended to immigrate to America as soon as peace was established between the United States and Great Britain.

Dominick Lynch, after visiting London and Galway, in 1785, sailed for America and arrived at New York on June 20, 1785, as Mr. Stoughton was the active member of the firm and the articles prevented either partner from engaging in other merchantile business in New York, Mr. Lynch at first thought of opening another house on his own account in Philadelphia, but he changed his mind in arriving, and went immediately with his large fortune, wife and three children, and several servants from abroad, and resided together with Mr. Stoughton in the house in which the latter had already established himself. Mr. Stoughton being then a bachelor, Mr. Lynch released the latter from

the payment of five per cent interest on Mr. Lynch's double capital in the concern in order to equalize the expenses of the household. Mr. Lynch now took an active part in the conduct of the business, attending to the outside work, while Stoughton managed the inside work and the accounts. Mr. Lynch was not satisfied with the result of Mr. Stoughton's management, nor with his acceptance of the office of Spanish Consul at the City of New York, and Mr. Stoughton was dissatisfied with Mr. Lynch's investments and speculations outside of the firm, and with his taking an interest with others in two commercial ventures in the China trade, the firm was dissolved July 3rd, 1795, each partner suing the other and the two suits in Chancery, Stoughton against Lynch and Lynch against Stoughton, were tried before Chancellor Kent, after pending for over twenty years, and were finally decided adversely to Mr. Lynch, who had to pay to his former partner, besides costs and expenses, the sum of \$25,076.00. Dominick Lynch's counsel in this protracted litigation was the distinguished lawyer Thomas Addis Emmet.

The handsome fortune acquired by Dominick Lynch of Bruges, enabled him and his family to live in style; they traveled extensively over Europe, before coming to America, and finally took up their residence at London, where their children were educated until the Summer of 1785, when they came to reside in New York. His fortune was on the whole increased by his investments, speculations and business enterprises at New York, and after the dissolution of the firm

of Lynch and Stoughton, the former lived as a retired merchant in affluence and style, and dispensed a bountiful and refined hospitality. His arrival in New York occurring in the Summer of 1785, a time of great business depression, was publically and universally regarded with interest and satisfaction, for he brought a larger amount in specie, in addition to the capital invested in the firm, than had been for many years brought to America by any private individual. He took up his residence on Broadway near the Battery, next to the house of the Spanish Minister which adjourned, the one in which General Washington resided in 1790, and an intimate and refined intercourse was established between these three distinguished families.

Shortly after Mr. Lynch landed in New York, he began to take an active and zealous interest in the welfare and advancement of the Catholic Religion and Faith. A small congregation, composed chiefly of French and Spanish residents, worshipped in a building in Warren Street, known as the Vauxhall. They had, according to tradition, originally congregated in a room in Ann Street, and in fact had worshipped in various localities where accommodations could be got. They were now under the pastoral care of a Capuchin Father, Rev. Charles Whelan, and subsequently under that of Rev. Andrew Nugent. Dominick Lynch and his partner were important acquisitions to the congregation. The congregation was incorporated on the 10th of June 1785, and on the 23rd of April 1787, the name was changed to "The Trustees for the Roman

Catholic Congregation of St. Peter's Church, in the City of New York in America," and purchased a lot of ground for the erection of a church. To this end he gave liberally from his own means, and made appeals to his relatives and friends in Galway, Ireland, for assistance. On September 20, 1785, he addressed an earnest request to the Rev. Augustine Kirwan, Warden of Galway, for pecuniary aid for the projected church, for which a leasehold in five lots on Barclay Street, was acquired from Trinity Church Corporation.

It was owing in a great measure to Dominick Lynch's personal efforts and charitable assistance that the first St. Peter's Church was erected in 1786, within one year after his arrival. He was one of the Trustees and Corporators named in the Charter of the Church, when the name was changed in 1787.

In all the Catholic and charitable movements of the day and down to the time of his death, Dominick Lynch was amongst the most active and generous and thus it was that when Rev. John Caroll, afterwards Bishop and Archbishop of Baltimore was appealing to Catholics throughout the United States, for funds to establish "an Academy at Georgetown," now the Jesuit University of Georgetown," he designated Mr. Lynch as authorized to receive subscriptions at New York. Thus also, in 1790 when it was deemed proper and patriotic that the Catholics of America should address to General Washington a letter of congratulation, on the occasion of his unanimous election as first President of the United States, through the five most

distinguished Catholic Citizens of the country, Dominick Lynch was one of the five illustrious citizens to sign this noble document, the other signers being Rev. John Carroll, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Daniel Carroll and Thomas Fitzsimmons.

Besides investing capital in two vessels and cargoes in the China trade and in the purchase of bank stocks and other securities, and in various speculations, he began almost immediately to invest in real estate. Had he foreseen the future greatness of New York, he could have acquired and left to his descendants a princely estate, but he refused the offer of a farm of twenty acres, near the City Hall, and with the same money £2,250, he purchased a tract of land adjoining Ft. Stanwix, upon the Mohawk River, containing 697 acres. The history of this purchase is as follows:

When the survey of the Oriskany Patent was made in 1785, a certain parcel containing 697 acres was set off and surveyed and ordered to be sold at public auction to pay the expense of the entire survey. It was called from this circumstance the "Expense Lot." This lot was purchased by Dominick Lynch on March 17, 1786 for £2,250. Before the year 1800 he had purchased sufficient land to make his possessions there amount to about 2,000 acres. As early as 1796, he laid out the land in village lots and called it Lynchville. Subsequently and prior to 1800, he changed the name to the present name it bears, the City of Rome. We have no record of the exact time, nor his motives for this change of name, but it is fair to assume that so zealous a Catholic could mean nothing else by this

notable act than to profess his Roman faith, and thus erect a living monument of his communion with the See of Rome. Dominick Street, Rome, N. Y., is named after him, and James Street is named after his eldest son. On May 21, 1800 Dominick Lynch donated to the public, two parks and the premises now occupied by the Academy building, jail and court-house. Between 1800 and 1820 he built a woolen factory, a cotton factory, a sawmill and other improvements in East Rome, then known as Factory Village, all of which were subsequently burned. The southeast corner of Fort Stanwix was levelled down to make a site for the Lynch Mansion, which was the fine old-fashioned and hospitable country residence of the proprietor, whenever business or recreation called him to Rome; it was burned down about 1824-1825. The descendants of Dominick Lynch still own some of the lands, and hold durable leases at Rome. In the meantime the farm near the City Hall of New York City has become worth many millions.

In 1797, Dominick Lynch purchased a fine estate in Westchester County, New York, bordering on Long Island Sound, where he built a handsome and spacious mansion, after the style of the Flemish Chateau, of which he had seen and visited so many elegant examples when a resident of the Netherlands. Here he spent the remainder of his life, dispensed a munificent hospitality, took a leading part in the social events of the metropolis, and manifested to the end a zealous and active zeal in the growth of the Catholic Church in New York. This fine old house and grounds are

now the property of the Christian Brothers, who conduct there the Academy of the Sacred Heart for boys. Tradition says that the first Mass said in Westchester County was offered in this house in the time of Mr. Lynch. He died there in June 1825. His widow long survived him, and died at the Westchester Mansion, July 2nd, 1849.

The family of Dominick Lynch at the time of his death consisted of thirteen children, James, Anastatia, Anthony, Dominick, Alexander, Margaret, Jasper, Jane, Harriet, Louisa, Edward, William and Henry. All these were carefully reared and educated in the Catholic faith. But owing to inter-marriages with non-Catholic families, I fear most of their descendants are not to be found within the Catholic faith. By marriages of most of these children of Dominick Lynch, the family has become connected with many of the oldest and most eminent families of New York and Pennsylvania, amongst whom I may mention the Tillotsons, Shippens, Leas, Laurences, Nortons, Luquers, Pringles, Maitlands, Harveys, Carmodys, Canbys and Ridgways, and with the family of Howard Payne, the author of "Home Sweet Home."

The family and descendants of Dominick Lynch, 2d, who was the fourth and favorite son of Dominick Lynch, 1st, is the only branch with which the present writer is acquainted. James Lynch the oldest of the thirteen children of Dominick Lynch, 1st, resided at Rome, represented Oneida County in the New York Legislature for many years, and was afterwards Judge of the Court of Sessions and of the Marine, now City

Court of New York. Dominick Lynch 2nd, at the time of and after his father's death became a prominent merchant of New York. He was still more prominent in the social and musical circles of the metropolis. He resided in Greenwich Street directly opposite the Battery, in the then most fashionable part of New York, and his residence was headquarters for the best amateur and professional musical talent of the city. He was himself an accomplished musician and musical critic. He was a gifted vocalist.

Dominick Lynch 2nd, failed in business as a merchant, and left no fortune to his daughters, who all married Protestants. He remained true to the faith of his Ancestors, which was also transmitted to his son Dominick 3rd. He was a man of public spirit, rare conversational and musical accomplishments, and fine qualities: Dr. Francis speaks of him as "the Count Almavira of New York Society."

Captain Dominick Lynch, (the 3rd of the name) was a distinguished officer of the American Navy. While a Lieutenant on one of his cruises he married at Port Mahon, on the Island of Minorca, Antonia Beneventure Arquembeau, whose father and uncles were distinguished officers in the British Navy, a lady of rare beauty and accomplishments, who still survives and has transmitted the faith of the Lynches and of Arquembeaus to their descendants. Captain Dominick Lynch served with honor under Perry in the Mexican War, and was distinguished in the Civil War for his valor and services. He was retired after long service and died highly respected and esteemed

at Brooklyn, on October 10, 1884, in full communion with the faith of his ancestors. His four surviving daughters are all Catholics: Margaret Shippen is married to Dr. Harvey of Red Bank, New Jersey: Charlotte Lawrence is married to Lieutenant Carmody, U. S. Navy; Jane to Mr. Caled H. Canby a New York merchant, and Mary Josephine Arquembeau, who has inherited the fine features, energy and intellect of the Lynches, to Dr. Thomas Edison Ridgway, of Red Bank, New Jersey, who has spent much research in this country and in England, in bringing to light the antiquities of the Lynch family.

Dominick Lynch, 4th, son of the 3rd of that name herein mentioned, was a promising young officer in the U. S. Army, a Lieutenant of the 4th Cavalry, and a good Catholic; he died within a few years past at the threshold of a brave career; he married Miss Webster, a Catholic lady of Philadelphia; two of his daughters, great-great-grand daughters of Dominick Lynch 1st, in 1886, received their first Communion from the hand of Pope Leo XIII, in his private chapel at Rome.

The family vault of the Lynch family, is at Old St. Patrick's Church, Prince and Mott Streets, New York City. Here repose the remains of the four Dominick Lynches mentioned in this paper, all whom lived and died in the ancient faith of their ancestors. In the midst of many defections of faith in one family of

Catholics, St. Dominick seems to have stood as sponsor for and guardian of the faith of every one of them that bore the honored name of Dominick Lynch.

(From account written by Richard H. Clark in American Catholic Historical Researches, April 1888)

HENRY BLOSSE LYNCH, Explorer

Henry Blosse Lynch (1807-1873) Mesopotamian explorer born, 24 November, 1807, was third of the eleven sons of Major Henry Blois Lynch of Partry House, Ballinrobe, County Mayo, and was a brother of Thomas Kerr Lynch (q. v.) and of Patrick Edward Lynch (q. v.) The father was at one time of the 27th foot, distinguished himself at the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo when serving in the Portuguese army under Marshal Beresford; he married Eliza, daughter of Robert Finniss of Aythe, Kent, and died in 1843. Two other sons besides the three noticed separately, served in India. Richard Blosse Lynch, lieut. in the 21st Bengal native infantry, was lost in the steamer Tigris in 1836 when serving with the first Euphrates expedition; and Michael Lynch, lieut. in the Indian navy, died at Diorbekin in 1840 when employed on the second Euphrates expedition.

Henry Blosse joined the late Indian navy as a volunteer, under the name of Henry Lynch, in 1823, and was rated as midshipman on 27 March the same year. He was employed for several years on the survey of the Persian Gulf. He appears to have had a talent for languages, and neither the depressing climate of the gulf nor the miseries of the wretched little survey-brigs deterred him from a close study of Persian and Arabic. On his promotion to lieutenant in 1829 he was appointed Persian and Arabic interpreter to

the gulf squadron, a post he held until 1832. He obtained leave from India in 1832; was shipwrecked in the H. E. I. C. brig *Nautilus* in the Red Sea, and after leaving his shipmates, crossed the Nubian desert north of Abyssina, descended the Nile to Egypt and thence shipped home. In 1834 owing to his great local knowledge and general ability, he was selected as second in command of the expedition under Col. Francis Rawdon Chesney (q. v.), despatched to explore the Euphrates route to India. Preceding it, Lynch made preparations for the landing of the expedition in the Bay of Antioch, after which he chose a site near Bir or Birejek on the Euphrates, for slips in which the two steam vessels sent out from England in pieces were put together. When the two steamers were launched, Lynch received command of the Tigris, and the survey of the river Euphrates was successfully carried down for a distance of over 500 miles.

On 21 May 1836 the Tigris foundered in a furious hurricane, with the loss of 20 lives, among the latter being Lynch's brother, Richard Blosse. The surviving steamer, the Euphrates, was then laid up for a time at Bushire. After Chesney's return to England in 1834 Lynch was given command of the expedition and with characteristic energy ascended the Tigris to a higher point than had ever before been reached. "He traversed the course of the Tigris from its source in Armenia to Baghdad, fixing the chief position by astronomical observations, and other by cross-bearings. He then connected Ninevah, Baghdad, Babylon, and Ctesiphon by triangulation, and completed the

Tigris map in 1839" (Clements Markham).

Lynch was promoted to commander 1 July 1839. The Court of Directors of the East India Co. anticipating important results from the navigation of the rivers of Mesopotamia, sent out that year round the cape, in pieces, under charge of Lieut. Michael Lynch, three river steamers of special construction, built by Laird and McGregor.

These were put together at Bussorah, and in 1840 four steamers flying British colours were afloat under the walls of Baghdad, with which Henry Blosse Lynch kept up regular communication with Bussorah.

During Lynch's temporary absence in 1841, his successor, Lieutenant Dugald Campbell, with Lieutenant Felix Jones, both of the Indian navy, accomplished the ascent of the river Euphrates as far as Beles, which was considered a very remarkable feat (see morning Chronicle, 10 May 1841).

Lynch resumed command at Beles in the autumn of the same year, when a base line for the Mesopotamian survey was measured on the plain between Beles and Jiber and connected by chronometric measurements with the Mediterranean.

Lynch proceeded to Baghdad, and remained there in charge of the postal service across Syria between Baghdad and Damascus until late in 1842, during which time, "he continued actively engaged in extending our geographical knowledge, and promoting commercial intercourse between India and Europe by this route" (Sir Henry Rawlinson). He commanded a flotilla off the mouth of the Indus in 1843, keeping

open communication between Sir Charles Napier's army in Scinde.

From that time until 1851 Lynch was employed as assistant superintendent of the Indian Navy, and a member of the Oriental Examination Committee at Bombay where he was remembered as a very active member of the Bombay Geographical Society, and founder of the Indian Navy Club, once famous for its cuisine and its hospitality to the other services. He became captain 13 September 1847, and was appointed master attendant in Bombay dockyard in 1849.

In 1851-3, as commodore, he commanded a small squadron of vessels of the Indian navy, which rendered distinguished services with the royal navy during the second Burmese war, at the conclusion of which he was made C. B.

He returned home, and on 13 April 1856 finally retired from the service. Lynch established himself in Paris, where he was a well known and very popular member of the English colony. At the conclusion of the Persian war in 1856-7, Lynch was delegated by Lord Palmerston to conduct the negotiations with the Persian plenipotentiary which resulted in the treaty of Paris of 4 March 1857.

Lynch was author of the following short papers: "Note on a Survey of the Tigris" (Geographical Society Journal, 1839, pp. 441-2): "Note on part of the Tigris between Baghdad and Samarra" (ib. pp. 471-6).

Lynch's researches must not be confused with those of Captain William Francis Lynch, U. S. Navy, whose

surveys of the Dead Sea were made a few years later and are also noticed in the "Journal of the Royal Geographical Society." Sir Henry Rawlinson described Henry Blosse Lynch "as an accurate and daring observer of the school of Ormsby, Wellsted, and Wyburd, but even more gifted than they as a scholor and linguist, and in having those rare qualities of geniality, tact, and temper, which command respect of the wild-est, and win the confidence of less barbarous Orientals." (Presidential Address, Roy. Geo. Society 1873).

He died at his residence in the Rue Royal, Faubourg St. Honore, Paris, 14 April 1873, aged 66.

Lynch married a daughter of Colonel Taylor, at one time political resident at Baghdad.

(Dictionary of National Biography)

ISIDORE LYNCH, Soldier

Isidore Lynch, soldier, born in London, 7th June, 1755, died in France, 4 August, 1841. He was sent for his education to the College of Louis le Grand, Paris. During the war of 1770 in India he was taken to that country by one of his uncles who commanded a regiment of the Irish Brigade, and after serving in the campaigns of 1770 and 1771, he returned to France. He then volunteered to aid the American colonists, and served first under the orders of Count d' Estaing. At the most critical moment of the siege of Savannah, Ga., D'Estaing who was at the head of the right of one of the columns, commanded Lynch to carry an urgent order to the third column on the left. The columns were within grape-shot range of the intrenchments of the English, and a tremendous firing was kept up on both sides. Instead of passing through the centre or in the rear of the column Lynch rode through the front. In vain D'Estaing and those who surrounded him shouted to him to take another direction. He went on, executed his order, and returned by the same way. Being asked by D'Estaing why he took a path in which he was almost certain to be killed, he replied, "Because it was the shortest," and then joined the part of the troops that were most ardently engaged in mounting to the assault. He was afterwards employed in the army of Rochambeau and continued to do good service up to the surrender of Corn-

wallis. After seeing some fighting in Mexico he returned to France in 1783, was named Colonel of the 2nd regiment in the Irish brigade and received the cross of St. Louis. Although all his relatives in France were devoted to the Bourbons, he took service under the French republic, and commanded the infantry at the first battle of Valmy in 1792.

(Appleton's Cyclopedic of American Biography)

JAMES LYNCH, Archbishop

James Lynch (1608?-1713) Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, born about 1608, doubtless in Ireland. Was educated at the English College at Rome. The Propaganda in January 1669 appointed him Archbishop of Tuam, and he was consecrated at Ghent 16 May 1669, but did not receive the pallium till 18 March 1671.

Martin French, a renegade monk, having informed against him for violating the statute of *praemunire*, Lynch was arrested and was to have been tried at Galway but his counsel had the venue changed to Dublin. The informer turned penitent and did not appear at the trial. Lynch was consequently acquitted but was forced to leave Ireland and in 1675 he lived at Madrid. Poverty obliged him to apply to the Propaganda for permission to exercise episcopal functions in Spain, and he was appointed honorary Chaplin to the Spanish King Charles II. He returned to Tuam in 1685 but in 1691 settled at Paris.

Honorary chaplin to James II, he resided chiefly at the Irish College but paid frequent visits to his diocese. In 1710 being then described as about ninety, he applied for the appointment of his nephew Dominic Lynch as coadjutor but Dominic died before any step was taken and no coadjutor was nominated till the year of Lynch's death. He died at the Irish College in Paris, 29 October 1713, leaving to the society a bequest for Galway students for the priest-

hood. He was buried at St. Paul's, Paris, and a marble bust was erected there, but the church has been demolished. The Lynch family of Barna, near Galway, have a portrait of him.

(Dictionary of National Biography)

JAMES LYNCH, Merchant

James Lynch, wool merchant, of 148 West 22nd St., New York and Ex-President of the Irish Emigrant Society of this city, died on Sunday, August 5th, 1888, at the Tremper House, Phoenicia, in the Catskills, where he had been staying with his family several weeks previously for his health.

Mr. Lynch was sixty-three years of age and was born in County Longford, Ireland. At the age of 12 year he came to this country with his parents, and received his education in New York. At an early age he entered one of the oldest wool houses in New York, and shortly before the breaking out of the Civil War, he started in business for himself. The war threatened him with ruin; but he knew, from experience, that wool could not be done without—war or no war—and he held on to the heavy stock he had on hand. The blockade of the cotton ports and the consequent rise in the price of cotton, sent the price of wool up like a rocket, and James Lynch was made a rich man in spite of the wise-acres that he should prove a failure.

Mr. Lynch was identified with most of the Catholic charities of New York for many years. He was a Trustee of the new Cathedral, and a Director of the Orphan Asylum and the Catholic Protectory. He was also President of the General Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and connected with many

other religious and charitable associations. He was for many years President of the Irish Emigrant Society, and as such, an ex-officio Member of the State Commission of Immigration. His funeral took place from the Cathedral on Fifth Avenue. The religious services were attended by a large congregation including many prominent citizens, as well as a delegation from the General Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, of which Mr. Lynch was President, among whom were Vice Presidents Jeremiah Fitz-Patrick and John McLoughlin; Joseph Thoron, Louis B. Binnse, Thomas M. Murray, Joseph A. Kernan, Daniel E. Scannell, William P. Byrne, D. R. Bailley, James E. Dougherty, Philip Shelley, John C. McCarty, James Aylward, and Timothy O'Donohue, and a delegation of the society from Philadelphia. From the Catholic Protectory, of which Mr. Lynch was a Manager, were his associates, Henry L. Hoguet, Frederick Floyd, G. B. Robinson and John J. Rodrique; also the Rev. Brother Leontine, with a number of the children from the institution. Among the congregation were ex-Mayor Grace, Eugene Kelly, Commissioner of Emigration Star, John J. Rogers, John P. Lynch, Michael Giblin, E. J. Currie (President of the Home Rule Club), William Lalor, R. M. Walters, Bryan G. McSwyny, Charles F. Lynch, James Walsh, James Swain and John H. Farrell, of Albany.

The solemn Mass of Requiem was celebrated by the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, assisted by the Rev. Joseph H. Bigley as deacon, the Rev. Michael J. Mulhern as

sub-deacon, and the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon as master of ceremonies. After the Mass the final absolution was given by Archbishop Corrigan. Among the clergy in the sanctuary were Msgr. Farley, Rev. John Edwards, Rev. David A. Merrick, S.J.; Rev. Gaston Septier, S.P.M.; and Rev. Dr. H. A. Brann.

The Trustees of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank and the members of the Irish Emigrant Society, at a special meeting convened at their office, 51 Chamber St., on Thursday, August 9, received formal notice of the demise of their co-trustee and associate member, James Lynch.

It was then unanimously directed that the following entry should be made in the minute books of each of their institutions:

“Our associate, James Lynch, elected a Trustee of The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, on February 5th, 1867, and on the same day to membership of the Irish Emigrant Society, becoming President thereof on January 20, 1870, entered into rest August 5, 1888, in the 64th year of his age.

Of genial intercourse, of fearless truth, of wise counsel, he faithfully protected the interests intrusted to his care during his twenty-one years of service as trustee of the bank, and as member and president of the society. A true friend of the helpless, of the poor and of the afflicted—especially those of the Irish race—his charity was constant and unostentatious. His integrity earned the respect and faith of his fellow-men, and his colleagues, sorrowing at his removal from among them, cherish his memory as a faithful trustee,

an active member, an honest merchant, and an upright man."

Henry L. Hoguet,
President of the Emigrant Industrial
Savings Bank.

James Rorke,
President, Irish Emigrant Society."

(The Irish-American, Aug. 18, 1888)

JEAN BAPTIST LYNCH, Politician

Lynch, (Jean Baptist, Count), French politician of Irish descent, born in Bordeaux, June 3, 1749, died in his country at Danzac in Medoc, August 15, 1835.

His grandfather, a Catholic and a follower of Jacques II, lost everything in the revolution which banished this prince.

He then established himself in Bordeaux and married a French woman. Thomas Lynch, his son, obtained his naturalization papers. This Lynch made his sons enter the bar.

In 1771 Jean Baptist Lynch was received as a counsellor of the parliament in Bordeaux. He took part in the resistance of the corps at the orders of the court and was exiled together with the court.

Re-established in 1775, he married the daughter of the first president of the reigning court and became President of Investigations.

In 1788 he tried vainly to determine the parliament which was exiled in Libourne, to register the documents for establishing an assembly of the Provinces.

At the time of the reunion of the main States he went to Paris with his father-in-law who had been named member by the nobility of Gironde.

He was taken prisoner in 1793 and all his belongings were confiscated. Set free after the 9th thermidor, he retired to his province.

He was elected member of the General Counsel of

the Gironde, and was made Mayor of Bordeaux in 1808 and the following year received the title of Count.

On several occasions in his public speeches he manifested his zeal for the emperor and the imperial dynasty, but when he heard that an English detachment was approaching Bordeaux he went ahead of them and put up the white belt and invited the Marshal Beresford who commanded the troops to come to Bordeaux as an ally of the king of France and not as an enemy.

March 12, 1814 he proclaimed Louis XVIII in Bordeaux, The Duque d'Angeleine on that same day entered the city and after some time they heard in the capital about the entrance of the allies.

Lynch then made a trip to Paris. In March 1815 he was in Paris with the Duchess d'Angeleine when Napoleon returned from the Isle of Elba.

Seeing that all resistance was impossible he left the city, sent the duchess to Pamillac and went himself to England where he remained until the month of June. Napoleon upon returning had declared that he pardoned everyone, except his worst two enemies, the Count Lynch and Laine.

On Sept. 17, 1815, Louis XVIII made Lynch a French Peer and announced this nomination to him in person. In the Chamber he was classed as one of the most devoted royalists.

After the revolution in July he took the oath of the new dynasty, but he refused to take a seat in the government except during the process of the ex-min-

ister of Charles X in whose favor he voted.

After that he retired on his estate.

He married for the second time the Countess de Perdiguer but had no children by her.

By his first wife he had a daughter which he lost quite young.

In 1828 he received permission to hand down his title to the Count of Calvimont, his cousin on his mother's side. (Nouvelle's Biography)

JOHN LYNCH, Colonel

John Lynch, colonel of South Carolina, of Irish descent, executed in the 17th Century the functions of Chief Justice in that state, and was the first one to make use of the law in judging and executing in the criminal court a flagrant caught in the act, whose guilt was evident. This law was perpetuated in America in cases of necessity and it has received the name of "Lynch Law."

There are no details known concerning the life of the colonel, a descendant of whom Thomas Lynch was member of the American Congress and signed in 1776 the Declaration of Independence.

This Thomas Lynch, a distinguished lawyer, died in a shipwreck when he was only 28.

Others claim that the Lynch Law existed already long before in Ireland, and that it owed the name it was known under, not to a colonel of Carolina, but to a magistrate of the ancient Lynch family.

(Nouvelle's Biography)

JOHN LYNCH, Historian

John Lynch, historian, born at Galway, Ireland, 1599, died in France 1673; was the son of Alexander Lynch who kept a classical school at Galway. In such repute was this school held that there were no less than 1200 students, nor were they confined to Connaught alone but came from every province in Ireland. For a Catholic to keep a public school in those days was a serious offence and when Ussher visited Galway in 1615, calling Lynch before him, he severely reprimanded him, compelled him to close his school at once, and bound him under heavy bail not to reopen it.

Young Lynch received his early education from his father and from him imbibed his love of classical learning. Feeling a call to the priesthood he left Galway for France, pursued his studies under the Jesuits there, in due time was ordained priest and returned to his native town in 1622. He established a classical school which, like his father's, was attended by many students.

Penal legislation compelled him to exercise his ministry by stealth, and to say Mass in secret places and private houses.

But after 1642 the churches were open and he was free to say Mass in public, and exercise his ministry in the light of day. More of a scholar and a student than a politician, Lynch took no part in the stirring events of the next ten years. His opinions, however,

were well known. Like so many others of the Anglo-Irish, though he abhorred the penal laws against his creed and had suffered from them, he was loyal to England. He therefore, condemned the rebellion of 1641, viewed with no enthusiasm the Catholic Confederation, approved of the cessation of 1643 and of the peace of 1646 and 1648, and entirely disapproved of the policy of the nuncio and of the conduct of Owen Roe O'Neill. The date he became Archdeacon of Tuam is uncertain. Driven from Galway after the capture of the city by the Puritans in 1652, he lived the remainder of his life in exile in France. During these years he wrote a biography of his uncle Dr. Kirwan, Bishop of Killala, and a work called "Alithonologia" giving an account of the Anglo-Irish under Elizabeth. But his greatest work is "Cambrensis Eversus" published in 1662. Written in vigorous Latin and characterized by great learning and research, its declared object was to expose the calumnies of Gerald Barry about Ireland, and without doubt Lynch completely vindicates his country "against the aspersions of her slanderer."

(Catholic Encyclopedia—1910)

JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop

John Joseph Lynch, Canadian R. C. Archbishop, born near Clones Co., Monaghan, Ireland, Parish of Clogher, Feb. 6, 1816, died in Toronto, Canada, 12th of May, 1888. He began his classical studies in Lucan, County Kildare and finished them in Castleknock, Dublin.

In 1837 he was sent to the Seminary of St. Lazarus in Paris, and shortly afterward became a member of the Lazarist Order.

In 1843 he returned to Ireland and was ordained priest by Archbishop Murray, of Dublin. He was professor in the College of Castleknock till 1846, and then meeting Bishop Odin, who was in search of priests for his Vicariate of Texas, he consented to accompany him to the United States. He arrived in New Orleans, 29 June, 1847, sailed for Galveston, and finally reached Houston, which became the centre of his missionary labors. There were about 10,000 Roman Catholics scattered over Texas, and Father Lynch's labors were most exhausting.

He was treated with great kindness by people of all creeds, and Gov. Houston offered to raise funds to build him a church if he would consent to reside permanently in Houston.

In his travels through Texas he frequently lost his way, at one time stumbling on an Indian camp, where he was received with kindness and allowed to baptize the children of the tribe.

He returned to Houston in the Autumn of 1847, after going north as far as Indian territory and exploring the country between Brazas, Colorado and Trinity rivers. He was stricken down by a malignant fever shortly after reaching Houston, and, after visiting New Orleans, was obliged, in March 1848, to go to the north. He visited the Lazarist college of St. Mary the Barren, Mo., and became president of that institution in September following.

He remodelled the system of discipline on the plan of the Benedictine monasteries of the middle ages, abolishing all espionage, with entire success. In 1849 he was elected deputy by the Lazarists of America to the general assembly of the order in Paris. On his return to St. Mary's while performing the duties of president, he gave missions throughout the surrounding country. In one of his journeys imprudent exposure and over-fatigue resulted in paralysis of the right side, but he recovered and was elected deputy to the general assembly of his order in 1854. He founded the Seminary of our Lady of Angels near Niagara Falls, and devoted the next three years of his life to placing this institution on a firm footing. He was nominated coadjutor to the bishop of Toronto in September, 1859, with right of succession, and was consecrated on 20th Nov. following. In April 1860, he became bishop on the resignation of Bishop de Charbonnel. He at once set about visiting every part of his diocese, and in 1863 held his first synod, in which he framed a complete code of ecclesiastical jurisprudence. In 1862 he visited Rome to attend the

canonization of the Japanese martyrs. In 1869 he went again to Rome to attend the Vatican council, and was then made Archbishop of Toronto and metropolitan of Ontario. He presided over his first provincial council in 1873, and in 1879 made his decennial visit to Rome, also visiting Ireland.

In an interview with the Duke of Marlborough, then lord-lieutenant, and Sir Stafford Northcote, he endeavored to persuade those statesmen of the advantage of conceding home rule to Ireland. He was received formally on his return to London by Sir Alexander T. Galt, the Canadian high commissioner, who requested him to be presented at court. After some hesitation he consented, by the advice of Cardinal Manning, and was the first Roman Catholic Bishop since the reign of James II to attend a royal levee. On his return to Toronto he delivered a series of lectures on the Vatican council in his cathedral before large audiences, the majority of whom were not Roman Catholics. Dr. Lynch was a vigorous and eloquent writer, and his pastorals, which embrace all questions of a social and religious character, had much influence on public life in Canada. His jubilee was celebrated on 10th December, 1884, with great magnificence, the civil authorities of the province taking an active part in it. During Archbishop Lynch's episcopate the Roman Catholic church in Ontario made rapid strides. When he became bishop of Toronto there were about thirty priests and forty-two churches.

At present (1888) there are seventy-one churches and about eighty priests. Under his guidance, charit-

able and educational institutions sprung up in every part of Ontario. He founded the Convent of the Precious Blood in 1874 and Magdalen Asylum in 1875, and established convents of St. Joseph in St. Catharines, Thorold, Barrie, and Oshawa.

Forty parish churches and thirty presbyteries were erected and seventy priests ordained for the diocese between 1859 and 1884.

(Appleton's)

MATHEW LYNCH, Discoverer

Mathew Lynch. The discovery of the Aztec mine suggests a chapter of family history, tinged with romance and adventure, the hero being Mathew Lynch, born in County Cavan, Ireland, 1834.

When about twenty-three years of age he determined to leave the old world and the old homestead and the old folks for America. He arrived in New York City without friends and without money; but a resolute will with unusual endowments, both mental and physical, were more than an equivalent for what he lacked in the above respect.

From 1857 to 1864 he remained principally in New York City, succeeding in the meantime in commendable efforts at self-support, when he caught the gold fever, and in company with a friend started for Colorado. The heart of his companion failed him at Kansas City, who, turning back, left our determined hero to pursue his westward journey across the plains in the society of such friends as he might find on the way.

News went back across the waters that Mathew had gone across the plains—where the Indians roamed; and, finally, that Mathew had been killed by the Indians. This was confirmed, seemingly by the silence that followed, no word coming back for five years from that, then, almost unknown land.

Meanwhile Mathew had reached the Rocky Mountains, spending a portion of the time in Clear Creek

Canyon—at Central, California Gulch and Georgetown, thence prospecting his way to Leadville—before it was Leadville. Fortune favored, but did not smile full-orbed upon him. The star he looked for added its light to the firmament above, but was still below the horizon far to the south.

This he felt, and upon hearing of gold discoveries in New Mexico, he turned his prospecting course in that direction. He had exchanged the emerald fields of Ireland for the great snowy range of Western America. The exchange was an irrevocable one, and whatever may have been the loneliness, and even that home-sick feeling that certainly, now and then, touched his manly heart—the die was cast, and his determination was as unalterable as a Medan law to go on to success or perish in the attempt—and he did both.

This continued until 1867, when Mathew Lynch and Timothy Foley went to the Morena Valley and prospected for placer mines; next crossed the range to the Ute Creek district, and, in the spring of 1868, found the float that led to the discovery of the Aztec mine in June of that year.

Gold! for the perilous adventure, the nights spent by campfires where lurked stealthy Indians and the still stealthier reptile. The veins opened and out of their depths came riches. Out of their depths came such an answer to this prolonged labor-question. And thus Mathew Lynch of County Cavan became the co-discoverer of the Aztec gold mine whose wealth is incomputable.

But what were the thoughts of this fortunate Irish-American upon this acquiring riches? They turned immediately to the old folks in the old homestead in the old world. He had not heard from them, nor they from him, in the long interval. He had been counted among the dead.

It was not long, therefore, after the discovery, that Mathew Lynch started for the States. Upon arriving in New York City, he sought and found there his brothers, Andrew and Philip. Joyful meeting. The old folks still lived. The brothers wrote to Erin that "Mathew is alive, is the discoverer and owner of a gold mine in America. Enclosed find a draft for \$500, signed by Mathew."

The home-circle thus gladdened, consisted then of the father and mother, Peter and Alice (McGovern) Lynch; a daughter Mary; the sons at home, John, Peter and James; Philip and Andrew in New York, and Patrick in Philadelphia.

Baldy Mountains is situated in Colfax County and upon the Maxwell Land Grant. The mine, by pre-arrangement, belonged one half to Maxwell and the other half to the discoverers.

The developments proved extraordinarily rich, dissatisfaction arose on the part of the company as to the co-partnership, and a suspension of work ensued, lasting from 1873 to 1884. Meanwhile, Mathew Lynch engaged in placer mining upon the west side of the Baldy Mountain. This was the origin of the Lynch Gold Placer Mines.

These rich gold-fields are located upon the east bank

of Morena river opposite Elizabethtown. The claim includes the territory lying between Humbug and Big Nigger Gulches on the north, Grouse Gulch on the south and Morena river on the west and the Big Ditch, high up on the mountain on the east. The auriferous deposits of the claim have their origin in the Porphyry range of mountains of which Baldy is the center.

In order to systemically conduct placer mining, Mr. Lynch made a trip to California. Returning, he introduced scientific methods and was among the first to do so in the Morena Valley. He purchased the famous Big Ditch which extended from the head of Red River in Taos Mountain across the divide into the Morena Valley, a distance of forty-two miles. It was the object of the promoters of this ditch company to sell the water to the miners, and when the high tariff caused no demand for it, it was run to waste at a loss to the company. Their official expenses continued the same and were unnecessarily large, including those of the new ditch, which is well known to be much more expensive than one in use for years. This resulted in the winding up of the affairs of the company and a transfer to the Maxwell Land Grant and R. R. Company.

Since the death of Mathew Lynch the property has been worked under the supervision of his brother James. Mathew Lynch being an expert miner, scored a great fortune in the mining business and purchased the ditch.

The accidental death of Mr. Mathew Lynch in 1880,

while at work upon these placer mines, pathetically ended a life of vicissitudes crowned at last with glorious success. It caused a thrill of sympathy to pass through every mining camp in the Rocky Mountains that has not yet ceased to vibrate. He was an exalted type of manhood, one that had stood the test of trial and disappointment, but through perseverance and self-denial had come out of it as pure as the gold that he discovered nearly six thousand miles from the parental hearthstone. Misjudging the course a tree would fall that was being cut down above him upon the mountain side, he was struck and instantly killed. For a while his body rested at Elizabethtown, but affectionate hands removed it soon after to Calvary Cemetery, in West Philadelphia, where a suitable monument indicates the last earthly resting place of Mathew Lynch.

His death necessitated the removal of his father to America. He came and is now a resident of Philadelphia, being hale and unbent with his years, though he has reached four-score.

In 1870 Mr. Lynch sent for his brother James, with whom came Mary, his sister. James (who is now president of the American Savings Bank of Trinidad) was placed in La Salle College, Philadelphia, to complete his education, while Mary entered the Sisters' Convent at Chestnut Hill for the same purpose, both at the expense of their affectionate brother Mathew.

The estate, passed by law to the father, James becoming the administrator. Of the family thus made wealthy by Mathew ,it may be said, the father and

Mary, live in Philadelphia; John and Andrew upon the old homestead. There the mother died in 1876. Philip died in Philadelphia in 1878. Peter died in 1887, while Patrick and James reside in Elizabethtown, New Mexico, operating their mines. James is also engaged in banking, as intimated before, being president of the American Savings Bank of Trinidad. The latter came to Trinidad in 1874, at Mathew's request, to clerk in the bank of Boyles & Lynch. This did not continue long. It had an unfortunate end, but, it is well known that it was not the fault of Mathew Lynch. The latter dissolved the partnership himself and paid every valid claim against it, though in no measure morally responsible for many of the debts created.

In 1875 James went to Elizabethtown to take charge of his brother's books, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his brother's death. He and his partners Col. Shelby and Thomas B. Catron, of Sante Fe, are now the owners of the Aztec.

Mr. Lynch, in 1887, built the Lynch block in Trinidad; in one of these buildings is the American Savings Bank. Mr. Lynch now resides in Elizabethtown, in whose present and future he takes a pronounced interest, believing it to be one of the most promising mineral regions in the west.

(Magazine of Western History, May, 1891)

PATRICIO LYNCH, Naval Officer

Patricio Lynch (1825-1886) Chilean naval officer, was born in Valparaiso on the 18th of December, 1825, his father being a wealthy Irish merchant resident in Chile, and his mother, Carmen Solo de Salvida, a descendant of one of the best known families in the country.

Entering the navy in 1837 he took part in the operations which led to the fall of the dictator, Santa Cruz.

Next he sought a wider field, and saw active service in the China War on board the British frigate "Calliope." He was mentioned in despatches for bravery, and received the grade of midshipman in the British service. Returning to Chile in 1847 he became lieutenant, and seven years later he received command of a frigate, but was deprived of his command for refusing to receive on board his ship political suspects under arrest. The Spanish War saw him again employed, and he was successively maritime prefect of Valparaiso, Colonel of the National Guards, and finally, captain and minister of marine in 1872.

In the Chile-Peruvian War a brilliant and destructive naval raid, led by him, was followed by the final campaign of Chorillos and Miraflores (1880) in which he led at first a brigade (as Colonel) and afterwards a division under Baquedano. His services at the battle of Chorillos led to his appointment to com-

mand the Army of Occupation in Peru.

This difficult position he filled with success, but his action in putting the Peruvian president, (Garcia Calderon) under arrest excited considerable comment.

His last act was to invest Igelsias with supreme power in Peru and he returned to his own country in 1883.

Promoted rear-admiral, he served as Chilean Minister at Madrid for two years, and died at sea in 1886.

Lynch is remembered as one of the foremost of Chile's naval heroes.

(Encyclopedia Britannica)

PATRICK LYNCH, Author

Patrick Lynch, born near Quin, in the county of Clare, the year 1757. He was educated near Ennis by Donough an Charrain, i. e. Dennis of the Heap. His master knew no English, and young Lynch learned the classics through the medium of the Irish language. After acquiring in this way an excellent knowledge of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, he was compelled by family misfortunes to turn farmer. From this employment he was happily relieved, and was subsequently able to better his condition. Six years he passed as tutor in a gentlemen's family, and after sundry experiments of the same kind he settled at Carrick on Suir. Here he commenced author. He had written a Chronoscope, but had no means of publishing it. In concert with a barber of the town he procured some types, and by means of a bellows-press, he actually set and printed his first work with his own hands, and established the first printing press seen in that place. He next wrote and printed at the same press, a Pentaglot grammar, in which he instituted a comparison between English Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Irish; correcting several errors in the Saxon etymologies of Johnson. From Carrick he removed to Dublin where his abilities were soon recognized. He was one of the first persons employed under the Record Commission, and was afterwards engaged in investigating the records of Dublin, and, among various publications,

before his death, was employed in a geographical and statistical history of Ireland. (Historical Sketches of the Native Irish.)

The following obituary notice was published in "Carrick's Morning Post," Dublin, Saturday May 18, 1818:—

Mr. Patrick Lynch, the Secretary to the Gaelic, or Hiberno Celtic Society of Ireland, whose death we announced in our paper of Wednesday, was a native of the County of Clare, and after a chequered life of various incidents in different parts of Ireland, he finally settled in Dublin, and was employed on the Records of Ireland at the time of his death. Of genuine and unmixed Irish descent, the character of Lynch was impressed with many of those traits which are supposed to mark his countrymen. He had a heart warm and kind, capable of strong attachments and strong dislikes, and a temper so open and undisguised, that he was incapable of concealing either one or the other. He had a high and independent spirit which never forsook him in various vicissitudes of fortune. He was ever ready to confer favours on others, even beyond his means, but would never stoop to receive a pecuniary obligation himself. His mind was a honest as it was proud, and his great anxiety through life, and at the time of his death was to discharge his engagements. His habits were social, but though he had mixed much with mankind, his manners retained the peculiarity and simplicity of one who had never left his native village. But the trait which particularly distinguished him, was an ardent persevering attach-

ment to literature, strongly characteristic of that propensity which still marks the genuine natives in the remotest parts of Ireland. He not only engaged in the pursuit with avidity himself, but like his early ancestors, he was eager to promote it in others, and freely gratuitously gave his time, attendance, and books to those whom he could in any way assist. As a scholar he ranked high; his literary attainments were extensive and various. He was well skilled in Greek, Latin, Hebrew and most modern languages. From long, intense and eager application, he had acquired a vast fund of miscellaneous knowledge, which he stored in a very retentive memory, and his friends were often surprised at the extent and minuteness of that curious information with which he was always ready to illustrate every philological subject started in conversation. On this and various others, statistical, geographical and historical, he wrote and published many works.

But his peculiar attention was directed to the study of his native language, in which he had made great proficiency. He not only spoke it fluently, as his vernacular tongue, but he was well skilled in its written character, which he read and wrote with such elegance and facility as often to make it the medium of communication in his correspondence with his equally gifted friends; he had also made collections of Irish MSS. in different parts of Ireland, and some of them of great antiquity, which he read and translated with equal ease. To promote this interesting and patriotic study was his pride and pleasure. He had several

respectable pupils who seemed to have imbibed from him an avidity for the language of Ireland equal to his own, and for whose improvement he wrote and published his *Foroichas no Gaoidhilge*, or Guide to the Gaelic Tongue.

Though advanced in life, he retained the vivacity and personal activity of early youth. Some short time before his death, he made a curious journey on foot through several parts of Ireland, to further a genealogical inquiry in which he was engaged. He seemed to suffer little from his exertion at the time. But his friends supposed he never entirely recovered their effects. He bore a long illness with patience and resignation, and quietly terminated a laborious and useful literary life at the age of 64.

His funeral was not pompously but respectably attended. A number of gentlemen distinguished for literary attainments assembled uninvited, and spontaneously, to show the last tribute of respect and good will to the man they esteemed and admired, and the pensive procession, at an early hour in the morning, evinced how much his loss was felt by the estimable persons who formed it.

Among his friends, the venerable and learned Dr. Ledwich was the first to display his regard to his memory, by a voluntary offer to edit, gratuitously, the unfinished works in which Mr. Lynch had been engaged, convinced that he would undertake a service not discreditable to himself, and valuable to the public.

We read in *Cambreensis Eversus*: "Mr. Lynch

claimed descent from Eochy O'Lynch, Lord of Owny-Tir." Who died A. D. 1080.

(Historical Sketches of Native Irish (Anderson); Waterford and South East of Ireland Archaological Journal; Cambrensis Eversus translated by Reverend Matthew Kelly, Vol. I, page 271.)

PATRICK EDWARD LYNCH, General

Patrick Edward Lynch (d. 1884) lieut.-general in the Indian army, was the eldest brother of Henry Blosse Lynch and of Thomas Kerr Lynch. He received a cadetship in 1826, and on the 16th of February 1827 was posted as ensign to the 16th Bombay native infantry, in which he obtained his subsequent steps. He was one of the British officers employed in Persia under Sir Henry Lindesay Bethune. He commanded a corps at Kisir Chur and the defeat of the Shiraz princes, for which he received the thanks of the Shah, the decoration of the Lion and Sun, and the British local rank of major in Persia. He was employed as a political officer in Afghanistan in 1840-1, and was present in several engagements with the Ghilzies, and again in 1858, with the forces sent from Aden against the stronghold of the shiek Othman. He became major-general in 1872, and retired with the rank of lieutenant-general in 1878.

He died at Partry House, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo, Ireland, 23 May, 1884.

Lynch married Emily, daughter of Captain Struton of Ersland House, Reigate.

(Dictionary of National Biography)

PATRICK NIESEN LYNCH, Bishop

Patrick Niesen Lynch, 3rd Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston, was born at Clones, County Monaghan, Ireland, March 10, 1817, son of Conlan Peter and Eleanor McMahon, (Neillson) Lynch.

In 1819 his parents emigrated to America and located at Cheraw, South Carolina, being among the earliest Catholic settlers in that state.

Patrick was educated in the seminary of St. John the Baptist at Charleston, and gave evidence of such promise that Bishop England sent him to the college of the Propaganda in Rome, where he became one of the best students. He was graduated from that institution with the highest honors, winning the degree of D.D. by a public thesis. He was ordained priest in 1840, and at once returned to the United States. He attached himself to the diocese of Charleston and was appointed assistant priest in the Cathedral of St. Finbar, remaining in this charge until 1844. Soon after J. A. Reynolds was installed as bishop of Charleston he appointed Dr. Lynch pastor of St. Mary's Church and in 1847 made him principal of the Collegiate Institute, subsequently promoting him to the office of vicar-general of the diocese. He was for a number of years editor of the "U. S. Catholic Miscellany" and became well known through its columns for his learned articles on history, theology and general science.

Upon the death of Bishop Reynolds, Dr. Lynch was

appointed administrator of the diocese, and discharged these duties until 1855, when he was nominated bishop of Charleston, being consecrated on March 14th of that year.

The Bahama Islands were soon afterward also placed under his jurisdiction, and his episcopacy opened most auspiciously. Unfortunately the Civil War then broke out, exhausted the resources of the country for the support of the Confederate cause, and that of religion suffered. In 1861 a disastrous fire devasted the most populous part of Charleston, destroying also the Cathedral, the episcopal residence, and other church property in one night.

Sherman's march to the sea next followed, and left further devastation in its wake, the City of Columbia having been burned with its college, church, and convent, and the once flourishing diocese was then converted into a desolate waste. Though not a partisan, Bishop Lynch's sympathies were strongly with his countrymen and during the war he accepted a commission from the Confederate Government to go to France on a mission of peace. On his return he found nothing but desolation and financial ruin in his diocese, with only a disspirited and impoverished people to assist him in his efforts to raise it. At the close of the war the debt of the diocese of Charleston was \$220,000; \$100,000 of the amount being deposits of the poor who had entrusted him with their savings. For the following 17 years Bishop Lynch devoted his life to the payment of the debt, and the restoration of his diocese to its former prosperity, and he eventually succeeded

in accomplishing this work in a very large measure. The cathedral, bishop's house, orphan asylum, and churches were rebuilt, and the extra indebtedness with the exception of \$15,000 liquidated, four-fifths of the amount having been raised by his individual exertions outside of South Carolina.

During the yellow fever epidemic which raged in Charleston in 1848 he assumed personal charge of one of the hospitals, and again in 1871, upon the outbreak of the same disease, though himself broken in health, he returned to his diocese and without hesitation exposed himself to all the dangers of the epidemic in nursing and administering to the spiritual wants of the afflicted members of his flock. In 1877 his powerful constitution began to give way under the many strains to which it had been subjected, and his health gradually declined, leading to a premature end. Bishop Lynch was a forceful orator, a cogent dogmatic controversialist, and a profound scientist. He attended all the councils of Baltimore, both provincial and plenary, from the time he first returned from Rome to America.

He died in Charleston, S. C., February 26, 1892.
(National Cyclopaedia American Biography)

RICHARD LYNCH, Priest

Richard Lynch, D.D. (1611-1676) Jesuit, was born in Galway of a distinguished family (pedigree in *Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society*, Vol. 1). He was educated in the Irish College of Compostella, where he entered the Society of Jesus in 1630. In 1634 he removed to the Irish College at Seville, of which he was appointed rector in 1637. He was created D.D., and for more than a quarter of a century was the admiration of the universities of Valladolid and Salamanica, being so subtle, brilliant and eloquent in the chair of theology, that he was constantly called on by the acclamation of his hearers to prolong his lectures. (Hogan Cat. of the Irish Province, S. J., P. 38.) He died at Salamanca in 1676.

(Dictionary National Biography)

THOMAS LYNCH, Merchant

Thomas Lynch, merchant, was born at Uniontown, Pa., August 13, 1854, son of Patrick and Anna (Daniel) Lynch both natives of County Waterford, Ireland, who came to America in 1850.

Beginning his business career as a clerk, he entered the employ of H. C. Frick & Co. and became manager and later superintendent of a general store at Broad Ford, Pa., In 1882 the H. C. Frick Coke Co. was incorporated, and Mr. Lynch was made general superintendent. At this time the company controlled fifty coke ovens and owned 400 acres of coal land.

His authority extended to various subsidiary concerns controlled by the Frick interests, including the Valley Works, in Fayette County, and the Anchor & Ferguson Works at Dunbar. He had early demonstrated a capacity for affairs, and his employers were quick to appreciate that a man with his indomitable will and relentless energy was indispensable to success. In 1890 he was appointed general manager, and, upon the resignation of Henry C. Frick, in 1896, succeeded to the presidency. When the H. C. Frick Coke Co. was absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation in 1900 he was placed at the head of the coal and coke properties of that corporation, which included, besides the Frick Company, the United States Coal & Coke Co. of West Virginia, the Bunsen Coke Co. of Illinois, National Mining Co. of Pennsylvania, Sharon

(Pa.) Coal and Limestone Co., Republic Coke Co., Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co., and several smaller concerns.

During his forty years' connection with the Frick Co. and its subsidiaries, the number of its employees increased from 200 to over 28,000, and its output and production grew correspondingly.

In addition to his duties as executive head of the Frick interests, he was a director of the Union Trust Co., Union Savings Bank and the Mellon National Bank, all of Pittsburgh; the First National Bank of Scottdale, Pa., and the Fayette National Bank of Uniontown, Pa. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society, the Duquesne, Pittsburgh County, the Westmoreland Hunt and Polo clubs of Pittsburgh, and the Greensburg County Club of Greensburg, and he was a trustee of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic Church, and he took a special interest in its many and varied charities. He was the father of the "safety first" movement in the coal industry. Following the Mammoth Mine explosion in 1891 he drafted the first set of rules in which "safety the first consideration" was made a slogan. These rules were made with a view to minimize the dangers of mining, and the principle of "safety first" then laid down was henceforth rigidly enforced by the company. He kept in very close touch with his workmen and the friendly relations between the company and its employees were to a large extent the result of this trait of his character.

He was married December 16, 1879, to Sarah A., daughter of Charles McKenna, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and had seven children; Mary, now Mrs. Joseph D. Wentling; Sarah Agnes, Thomas, Jr., Ralph Richard, John J., Flay F., and Charles McKenna Lynch all of Greensburg. He died at Greensburg, Pa., December 29, 1914.

(National Cyclopedia of American Biography)

THOMAS LYNCH, Patriot

Thomas Lynch, revolutionary patriot, was born in S.C. about 1720, son of Thomas Lynch who was said to be the first to practically utilize for the cultivation of rice, the alluvial lands periodically flooded by the tides.

He owned a large estate in the North and South Santee Rivers, which was inherited by the son. The latter, who became a man of wide influence, took a prominent part in the transactions of the provincial assembly.

He was an early advocate of colonial resistance to the crown, and strenuously opposed the encroachments of the British parliament, denying the authority of that body, and arguing against sending any petition.

He was a delegate to the Stamp Act Congress which met in New York in 1765 and was a delegate from South Carolina to the Continental Congress from 1774-1776.

His son bearing the same name was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and succeeded him in Congress. He died in his native state in 1776.

(National Encyclopedia of American Biography)

THOMAS LYNCH**Signer of Declaration of Independence**

Thomas Lynch, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born near Georgetown, S. C., August 5, 1749, grandson of Thomas Lynch who introduced the planting of rice on the low lands along the coast.

His father, of the same name (about 1720-76) was a wealthy planter and an active patriot and a member of the 1st Continental Congress.

Sent to England in 1762, the son, Thomas Lynch passed from Eton to Cambridge, took his degree at the latter, and began the study of law at the Temple, in London, but soon acquired a distaste for the profession.

Returning in 1772 he settled on a plantation on the Santee River, entered into the agitation for a redress of grievances or a separation from England, was married to a Miss Shubrick and in 1775 was made a captain in the 1st regiment raised by the province for the war.

His exertions in preparing his company for service opened the way to a violent attack of bilious fever, from which he never recovered.

At the end of that year, being but 25, he was sent to Congress to succeed and care for his father, whose health had given way under an attack of paralysis. He remained in Philadelphia long enough to sign the Declaration, and was then obliged to retire from public

duties. The father died on the way home.

As a last chance for prolonging his own life he sailed with his wife for the West Indies near the end of the year 1779, hoping there to take a ship for France. The vessel never reached its port, and was supposed to have gone down with all on board.

He was the youngest of the "Signers" and one of the first to die. The accident of his brief service in Congress, rather than his virtues and his pathetic history, has rescued his name from oblivion.

(National Encyclopedia American Biography)

THOMAS LYNCH, Congressman

Thomas Lynch, U. S. Congressman, was born in Milwaukee County, Wis., Nov. 21, 1844, resided on a farm and attended the public schools of that period until 1863, when he moved to Calumet County, where he continued farming and also taught school; held various local offices; member of the Wisconsin legislature in 1873 and 1883; graduated from the law department of the Wisconsin University in 1875; district attorney for the county, 1878-1882; moved to Antigo in Langlade County in 1883; mayor of Antigo in 1885; and again in 1888; elected to the Fifty-second Congress as a Democrat; re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress; died May 4, 1898.

(Biographical Congressional Directory)

THOMAS J. LYNCH, President Baseball League

Thomas J. Lynch, President National Baseball League, was born in New Britain, Conn., 1859, the son of Patrick Lynch, died Feb. 1924 in Hartford, Conn.

His early education he received in the old town school, and when still a boy he took a job with the Stanley Rule and Level Co., where he was employed for a number of years.

In his early years he proved adept as a baseball player and was one of the star performers in several of the town teams that were highly regarded among the amateur nines of the state. He was a catcher. From a player he turned to be an umpire. His services in that capacity were in demand for several years about the state and his ability to "call them" together with his absolute impartiality, attracted the attention of the big leagues.

In 1888 he was given a chance to umpire in the National League. He took the offering and made good. For about 15 years thereafter he was given permanent assignments on the umpiring squad. About the year 1893 there was a demand for a playhouse in the city that would bring the leading road shows and the best performers in the country before New Britain audiences.

Mr. Lynch visualized the possibilities of a theatre that would serve such a purpose and with this end

in view arranged with J. C. Gilbert for the opening of the Lyceum. He tried out his policy of the best in theatricals with great success and for a number of years the theatre drew packed houses, its clientele being drawn not only from New Britain but also from the surrounding cities and towns.

It was under the management of Lynch & Gilbert that such stars as Dustin Farnum, William Farnum, Mary Miles Minter, Mary Pickford and numerous other stars who later turned to the silver sheet were brought before New Britain audiences.

For a little less than a quarter of a century, Mr. Lynch was connected with the Lyceum. Of this time, Mr. Gilbert was with him for about 10 years.

During the early days of his theatrical endeavors Mr. Lynch divided his time between baseball and the playhouse, later being assisted by W. J. Nickerson as manager of the playhouse. About 20 years ago he established the New Britain Poster Advertising Co. with which business he was connected up to the time of his death.

About 10 years ago, Mr. Lynch was elected to the presidency of the National Baseball League. He held that office for four years. In 1917 he discontinued his activities in the theatrical world and enlarged his poster advertising plant.

Mr. Lynch was married in 1886 to Miss Minnie Holmes, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Holmes. The ceremony was performed by the late Bishop Michael Tierney.

He was a member of New Britain Lodge of Elks,

but had no other fraternal affiliations.

The funeral was held Friday, Feb. 29, 1924, at 9 o'clock at St. Mary's Church.

Of the many friends of the deceased theatrical and baseball man, there were perhaps none who were more grieved to learn of the death than were Patrick F. Burns, one of the city's leading baseball fans who grew up with Mr. Lynch, and Frank B. Cox, now engaged in real estate business, who was a player and later a manager in the New England League when Mr. Lynch umpired in that circuit.

Mr. Burns remembers when the name of Lynch was synonymous with the very best in amateur baseball in the state of Connecticut. "Tom," as he was known to his friends, was catcher for the Mulligan Guards. While he was umpiring in the big leagues, he spent his winter here. Upon his return to New Britain in 1883 he arranged to bring the Chicago Nationals here to play a picked team. The game was staged at Rentschler's Park and was one of the big sporting events in the city's history, interest in the game being greatly increased by the presence of the late "Tommy" Burns, a product of the local sandlots, as shortstop for the Nationals. Billy Sunday who afterward toured the country as an evangelist was also with the Chicago team in this game.

Frank Cox first met Mr. Lynch when Arnold's restaurant near the railroad arcade was the mecca of sport lovers; where the sporting news of the day was discussed and analyzed and where predictions for the coming season were freely made. At the time, Cox

was playing in Westfield. It was while he was receiving the congratulations of his friends upon his election to the captaincy of the Grand Rapids, Ill., team that Mr. Lynch came over to him to extend his well wishes and for the first time they met. They afterwards became warm friends.

After a season in Grand Rapids, Cox became manager of the Lawrence, Mass., team. Mr. Lynch had taken a place as umpire in the Atlantic League and as the league was about to break up he wrote Cox telling him about the anticipated discontinuance. Cox told the New England League secretary that Lynch's services would probably be available and he was engaged at once. He was asked to report for the Lawrence-Newburyport game a week later.

It was in the third inning that the new "ump" arrived at the field. The game was halted and he was installed in the box. He umpired with strict impartiality and won the approval of the two teams, and after the season was sought by the National League which was the first step in his movement toward the league presidency.

Mr. Lynch held the respect of all players, because he demanded it. He would answer no one who addressed him on the field as "Ump," "Umpire," "Tom," or anything other than "Mister Umpire."

Mr. Lynch was one of the strong believers in the doctrine that it is better to give than to receive and he practiced this policy. Mr. Cox related numerous instances of Mr. Lynch's big heartedness and in all his philanthropic work he demanded absolute privacy

and secrecy, Mr. Cox recalls.

Thomas J. Lynch, seventh president of the National League who died to-day in Hartford, was "one of the greatest umpires of all time and a fine executive," John A. Heydler, present executive of the senior major league, declared. He characterized Mr. Lynch as "one of the big men of the game, courageous, fearless and honest."

Mr. Lynch served as president of the National League from 1910 to 1913 inclusive. He was elected to the office as a compromise candidate, backed by John T. Brush, former president of the New York Giants, after the club owners were deadlocked on two original candidates, John M. Ward, of New York, and Robert Brown of Louisville.

Mr. Lynch first gained attention as an umpire in the old Eastern League and joined the National League's officiating staff in 1888, remaining with the senior circuit until 1889 when he retired from the game until recalled to take the presidency.

Mr. Lynch is survived by his wife, a brother Bernard Lynch, who is a member of the post office carrier force, and a sister Mrs. James E. Sautter.

(New Britain Herald, February 26, 1924.)

THOMAS J. LYNCH**General Supervisor of Catholic Correction**

Thomas J. Lynch, Pastor of Church of Holy Innocents and General Supervisor of Catholic Correction, was born in St. Gabriel's Parish, N. Y. C., November 5, 1862, son of John and Catherine Lynch. Father Lynch's father was a native of County Limerick, Ireland.

Father Lynch attended St. Gabriel's parochial school. He received his collegiate education from the Jesuits at the College of St. Francis Xavier in West Sixteenth Street, and then went to Rome to study for the priesthood at the American College. Illness interrupting his studies he returned to the states and soon found an occasion for his zeal in Philadelphia doing for newsboys there and other boys running the streets what Father Drumgoole had done for them in New York. It was this experience no doubt which led him afterwards into the many works of zeal he undertook as a priest.

After two years he returned to New York to continue his studies at St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, and was ordained at St. Patrick's Cathedral by Archbishop Corrigan on May 27, 1899.

For twelve years following his ordination, Father Lynch remained at Dunwoodie as treasurer and procurator of the Seminary.

During this time he also served as professor of

Italian, philosophy and other branches of study. In 1903 he established the Church of St. John the Baptist, near the seminary, and for eight years he continued to act as pastor of the church in addition to his work in the seminary.

Father Lynch was known throughout the country for his work in behalf of Catholic prisoners and also for his child welfare work. It is estimated that during the past twelve years no less than ten thousand men, women and children were placed on probation under his care by various courts. Father Lynch was the organizer of the work for the welfare of Catholic prisoners, and he was also the originator of the Catholic Big Brothers, the Catholic Boys' Brigade, and the Catholic Big Sisters of Manhattan and the Bronx. One of his many works in connection with his charitable efforts was the opening of a shelter for unmarried mothers.

In February, 1911, the late Cardinal Farley appointed Father Lynch to take official charge of all work directed to the welfare of Catholic prisoners in court or on probation or parole.

Father Lynch had volunteered his service for this office, and his appointment was a strong mark of confidence on the Cardinal's part in the zeal and ability of Father Lynch for this important work. The success of the work during the past twelve years fully justified the judgment of the Cardinal.

For seven years Father Lynch devoted all his time to the work entrusted to him by the Cardinal. In 1918, when he felt that his correction and probation

work was fully established he applied for pastoral work, and following the death of Father O'Farrell he took the examination for the permanent rectorship of the Church of the Holy Innocents, and was appointed to that post by Cardinal Farley, continuing at the same time as general supervisor of Catholic Correction Work. When Father Lynch began his work in behalf of Catholic prisoners he established the Catholic Protection Society in order to finance the work, and this society soon extended into every parish in the Archdiocese. One of the activities of this society was the collection of old newspapers and magazines, which were sold for the support of the correction work.

While the purpose of the society was to look after Catholics accused of crime or convicted in our courts, and to help discharged prisoners to re-establish themselves, a large part of the work was to keep boys and girls just beginning to go wrong from becoming criminals. Most of the children brought into the juvenile courts are there through no fault of their own but on account of improper guardianship, and it was to look after these children that Father Lynch established the Catholic Big Brothers, the Catholic Big Sisters, and the Catholic Boys' Brigade. He thus originated the work that is now carried on by the Catholic charities of the Archdiocese.

Father Lynch died March 27, 1923. The funeral took place on April 2, 1923 when a solemn High Mass of Requiem was offered for him in the church of which he was rector. His Grace the Most Reverend Archbishop Hayes presided on a throne in the sanctuary.

Assisting at the Mass were the Right Reverend Edmund F. Gibbons, Bishop of Albany; the Right Reverend John J. Dunn, Auxiliary Bishop of New York; the Right Reverend Daniel Curley, Bishop-elect of Syracuse; twelve Monsignori and over 150 priests.

Scattered through the congregation were many of the men, women and children whom Father Lynch had befriended when they had been summoned to court.

Almost every Judge of the Court of General Sessions attended the funeral. They were among the twenty-five prominent citizens who acted as honorary pall-bearers. The General Sessions Judges in the procession were: Cornelius F. Collins, Thomas C. T. Crain, Morris Koenig, Joseph F. Mulqueen, Charles C. Nott, Jr., Otto A. Rosalsky and Alfred J. Talley. Former Supreme Court Justice John W. Goff was also an honorary pall-bearer, as were James B. Reagen, Morgan J. O'Brien and Henry Heide.

The Reverend Dr. John F. Brady, pastor of the Church of St. Francis de sales, who was for several years assistant with Father Lynch in the faculty of St. Joseph's Seminary, delivered an eloquent eulogy on the character of the dead priest, and of his life of sacrifice for others. Father Lynch's entire life, he said, was guided by the Commandment of Christ: That you love one another. His name, said Dr. Brady, would be added to that long list of heroes who knew how to sacrifice themselves for Christ. Dr. Brady told of Father Lynch's years of study for the priesthood; of the long interruption of his course of studies

caused by his poor health, but even these years, he said were years of preparation for his ordination; of his twelve years as treasurer and professor at the seminary; of his work for charity in the formation of the Catholic Protection Society, which has accomplished so much good for our Catholic young men and women, boys and girls. Father Lynch, he said was a big brother to every member of Holy Innocents' Parish, where he will ever be remembered for his piety and his devotion.

The Most Reverend Archbishop officiated at the final absolution. Judge Thomas C. T. Crain in General Sessions paid this tribute to Father Lynch, as Superintendent of the Catholic Protective Society. He said:

"Father Lynch came into very close touch with a very important branch of the work of this court, in the oversight and watch-care of those of the Catholic faith placed upon probation on suspended sentences. He will be mourned in every walk of life, not least by the friends he had made among the poor and unfortunate. It will be hard if not impossible, to fill his place. A minute may be made of the sorrow felt by the court, in common with hundreds of others, in the death of God's servant and man's friend, Father Lynch."

Judge Charles C. Nott of General Sessions said of Father Lynch: "During the years that I have been on the bench I have come in frequent contact with him in his work, and I pay a most hearty tribute to his bigness of heart, his care and thought and attention

for the unfortunates who were placed under his charge, his never failing interest in them, his solicitude for them, which continued almost to the moment of his death. Not only his church, but the court will sustain a great loss in his death, and I could not let this occasion pass without placing on the files and records of the court the regret and sorrow that every Judge in the court feels that he should be taken away from us at this time when he was still in the prime of life and in the fulness of his power."

On Thursday morning, March 29th, Judge Alfred J. Talley of the Court of General Sessions, was advised of Father Lynch's death. Immediately upon ascending the bench, he paid the following tribute to the dead priest:

"Before the regular business of the day begins I deem it proper and just that this old and venerable Court of General Sessions record the loss which it has sustained in the death of the Reverend Thomas J. Lynch, the head of the New York Catholic Protective Society. Father Lynch was intimately identified with the work of the Court of General Sessions. Up to about twelve years ago the work of investigation of the records and histories of defendants convicted of crime in this court was placed in the hands of police officers, who generally were assigned to the judges and who, after conviction or pleas of guilty were entered, made reports to the judges, which reports were designed to aid the Judge in the determination of the sentences to be imposed upon defendants. The idea of having police officers who might

be very excellent men, but whose point of view might be influenced by their occupation and their training, was plainly not the best method, and the judges of this court devised a new plan and it was this court that put the plan into operation in other courts that have since used it—a plan of dividing the work of investigations, probation work, work of inquiry as to the antecedents of prisoners into religious groups, so that the Protestant defendant was placed in the charge of a Protestant official, the Catholic in charge of a Catholic official and the Hebrew in charge of the Hebrew official, the idea being that men making that kind of investigation should be men of sympathy, uninfluenced by any official position, uninfluenced by any except to bring out the facts that would aid the court in this tremendously important but also very depressing part of a judges work, the imposition of sentence.

The pioneer in that work was Father Lynch, a man of the highest culture and refinement, who organized the New York Protective Society, and from the time that he stepped into this work as a pioneer at the very beginning of this new departure of probation and investigation he devoted his life not merely to the aid of the judges, but also to the matter of caring for prisoners upon their release from prison.

While I was officially connected with the district attorney's office, during my time on the Bench, and in fact before I entered official life at all, I knew and was in close contact with Father Lynch's work. No man ever gave himself so whole-heartedly to a most un-

satisfying work as did Father Thomas Lynch.

He was the pastor of a prominent church in the heart of the city, but the thing uppermost in his mind was the work that he might do—too often for ungrateful people—for those to whose care and welfare he had devoted his life.

On my way from my chambers to this court room a few moments ago, Mr. Mack, his assistant in this work, told me that last night as Father Lynch was dying as a result of a sudden stroke, his last words were to the priest who was administering to him the rites of the Church. "There are some prisoners that I have been unable to do for the things that I wanted to do. I want you to pray for them." In other words Father Lynch went out of this life with his last thought upon the unfortunate—perhaps a malefactor—to whose aid he had devoted his tremendous talents and the best part of his life. Father Lynch was a splendid priest, a sterling type of man, a man whose place it will be indeed hard to fill, because he had all the enthusiasm of the pioneer. He was proud of his work, and he sought no recognition except the consciousness that he should have had if his modesty had not prevented it. Of knowing that he was doing a work that was well worth all the effort he was giving to it. It is because of the important work that is done by the probation officers—Catholic, Protestant and Hebrew—in this court, work that is indispensable under the present system, without which the judges could not properly perform their work; it is because of the importance of the work that these men and their

organizations are doing that I have felt it a matter of duty and a matter of justice to spread upon the records of this court the regret, the deep and abiding sorrow of all who knew him and who were in a position to appreciate his work." (The Catholic News March and April 1923)

THOMAS KERR LYNCH, Explorer

Thomas Kerr Lynch (1818-1871), Mesopotamian explorer, younger brother of Henry Blosse Lynch and of Patrick Edward Lynch was born in 1818.

His early years were spent at Partry, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo, after which he entered Trinity College, Dublin. On leaving college he joined his brother Captain Henry Blosse Lynch, and was with him during the second Euphrates expedition of 1837-42, one of the results of which was the opening up of steam communication with the interior of the countries watered by the Euphrates and Tigris and the Persian Gulf.

Steam-vessels, placed on the 2 great rivers of Mesopotamia, helped to bring the city of Bagdad, which was in a sense the headquarters of the survey, into touch with India and the west. But the cost of such steam-service was great, until Lynch who with a younger brother had set up in business at Bagdad, offered to bear the expense of trading-steamers that should be specially constructed for the purpose.

These steamers and their successors have since run continuously on the Tigris, and the prosperity of the country has been so much increased by the facilities they afford, that what before were wretched villages are now thriving towns.

Lynch travelled extensively in Mesopotamia and Persia during his residence in the East.

After his return home he was for some years consul-general for Persia in London. He died in London 27 December 1871. He married a daughter of Colonel Taylor, late political resident at Bagdad, by whom he left a son and a daughter.

He was author of "A visit to the Suez Canal," with ten illustrations.

(Dictionary of National Biography)

THOMAS MICHEL LYNCH, Politician

Thomas (Michel-Knight) Lynch French politician, younger brother of Jean Baptiste Lynch, died in Bordeaux on August 13th, 1840.

He served at first in the light cavalry of the house of King Louis XVI until the time of the revolution. He then occupied himself with agriculture.

Elected deputy of the Geronde of the Council of the Five Hundred, in 1796, he voted with the royalists and was expelled from the legislature corps of the 18th fructidor.

He retired in London, where he remained until the restoration.

Returning to France in 1815 he recommenced his agricultural occupations.

He married a Miss Davies, of an English Catholic family. He had no children.

(Nouvelle's Biography)

WALTER LYNCH, Bishop

Walter Lynch. Bishop of Clonfert, Ireland, was a native of Galway. Studied rhetoric and philosophy in Irish College at Lisbon. He returned home and for some years, despite the laws that proscribed Catholic education, opened a school and taught with applause, first at Gort and subsequently in Limerick. He was appointed Rector of St. Nicholas' and Warden of Galway. He was remarkable for his zeal and eloquence and it is in particular recorded of him that in the humble chapel, in which the faithful, ere the confederates restored peace to the church in 1641, were accustomed to assemble, he added to the decorum of divine worship by constructing an organ, probably the first that since the accession of Queen Elizabeth was introduced into any Catholic chapel in Ireland.

In the year 1647 he was promoted to the See of Clonfert and shared with his people in all the vicissitudes of the closing years of the Confederation. When all was lost in the West he took refuge in Inisbofin and then sailed for the Continent. After a short stay in Brussels he proceeded to Taurin in Hungary where he enrolled in the Cathedral Chapter and assisted the Bishop in the discharge of the Episcopal duties. He was then engaged making preparation to return to his flock when he received the summons to a happier world in the year 1664.

(Persecution of Irish Catholics—Archbishop Moran)

WILLIAM FRANCIS LYNCH**Naval Officer and Explorer**

William Francis Lynch, naval officer and explorer, was born in Norfolk, Va., April 9, 1801.

At the age of 18 he entered the U. S. Navy as midshipman, his warrant dating January 26, 1819. In May 1828 he was promoted lieutenant, and as such made the famous expedition to explore the Jordan river and the Dead Sea.

Under the authority of the U. S. Government, he sailed for Smyrna in the storeship "Supply," in November 1847, visited Constantinople and secured from the Turkish sultan the requisite authority and protection to pass through Palestine. He made the overland journey on camels, and in April 1848 he started from Lake Tiberias to the Dead Sea and sailed down the Jordan in two metallic lifeboats. He made a thorough exploration and sounding of the sea, and by a series of levels established the depression of the Dead Sea as being 1,312 ft. below the Mediterranean, corroborating a former survey by Lieutenant Symonds of the British Navy.

On his return to the U. S. in 1849 he published an account of this expedition under the title, "Narrative of the U. S. Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea," which passed through several editions and won recognition as a standard work.

Later, he projected another expedition into western

Africa, but it did not meet with approval and was abandoned.

In 1849 he was promoted commander, and 7 years later captain, a rank he retained until the beginning of the Civil War. He then resigned the Confederate forces. Being commissioned flag-officer (June 10, 1861) he was assigned to the defences of N. C., on Feb. 7-8, 1862, he commanded the naval forces which resisted Louis M. Goldsborough's attack in Roanoke Island and subsequently was in charge of the remainder of the fleet which was surprised by a portion of Commander Rowan's fleet and pursued up Albemarle Sound to Elizabeth City. Lynch being at the time on shore escaped, and remained in the interior of N. C. until Admiral David D. Porter's attack on Fort Fisher when he appeared as the commander at Smithville after the surrender of Fort Fisher. He dismantled the Smithville defences and retired with his forces to Wilmington and thence to the Interior.

Besides the work mentioned above he wrote "Naval Life: The Midshipman, or Observations Afloat and Ashore" (1851).

Captain Lynch died in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 17, 1865.
(National Encyclopedia of American Biography)

SOME ACCOUNTS OF THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME LYNCH

The Lynch family is of Norman origin, and came to Ireland in the year 1172. The Lynches secured estates in the present counties of Limerick and Galway. The Lynches were among the earlier of the Norman families who adopted Irish customs and became identified with the native population. They even assumed the Irish prefix "O" to their names and called themselves the O'Lynches. Some of this name however, have been shown to be of Irish or Milesian extraction —the O'Loingsighs, mentioned in the "Annals of the Four Masters" in the tenth and eleventh centuries as chiefs of Ulidia, now the County of Down.

(Genealogical History of Irish names—Rooney 1895)

ACCOUNT OF LYNCH FAMILY OF TOWN OF GALWAY, IRELAND WRITTEN IN 1815

The family of the Galway Lynch's are originally German, from the city of Lintz the Capital of Upper Austria from which city probably the name Lynch is originally derived. They claim their descent from Linceus the Friend of Eneas and who accompanied him when he fled from Troy and ultimately from Charlemagne who was Emperor of Germany and King of France, by Charlemange the younger son, whose descendants were intermarried with the Dukes of Burgundy, Normandy, France, etc., and with most of the

Royal Families of Europe. Sir Hugo de Lynch was a general in William the Conqueror's Army and was the first of the name that came to England with that Monarch in whose estimation and favor he stood very high and got from him a large estate and possessions in England.

The first of the name of Lynch who came to Ireland with Henry the Second, or with Strongbow Earl of Pembroke, was a general whose name was Andrew Lynch, to whom Henry gave large possessions and estates in land near Dublin at a place called to this day Castleknock (not Castle-Knock near Dublin, but Lynch's castle at Knock near Trim, Co. Meath, which remained in possession of the Lynch family until the Cromwellian forfeitures in the middle of the 17th century) whose youngest son John Lynch was the first Lynch who came to Connaught in the Viceroyship of John Lackland, the youngest son of Henry the Second and afterwards King of England, and who built the town of Athenry, which being translated into English signifies the King's Town; and this said John Lynch was the first of that name who settled in the present town of Galway and from whom all the Galway Lynch's are descended. This said John Lynch married the Earl of Pembroke's daughter, which said Earl was Earl Marshal of Ireland. I find by various records, and also by pedigrees of the Lynch Family, that they intermarried with the Tyrone, Inchiquin, and Clanricade Families, and almost with every other family of rank and consequence in the Kingdom.

Concerning the Lynches of Bordeaux, Alexander

Lynch who gives an account of the Lynch Family of Galway, states that his grandfather's brother, John or James Lynch, after the battle of Aughrim, went to France and there married a lady named Gunimette Constans, and that from this marriage descended the family of Lynch of Bordeaux.

(Journal of the Galway Archaeological Society V 8)

LYNCH FAMILY

James Hardiman, member of the Royal Academy of Ireland and sub-commissioner of the Public Archives states that in the history of the city of the County of Galway, Dublin, 1820, the Lynch family was one of the most ancient and most powerful of the County of Galway until the middle of the 17th century.

According to the historian; Guillaume le Petit, who came to Ireland in 1185 with Sir Hugh de Lacy, received the title of Baron de Macheryderman. It is from his son Nicholas that the family Lynch descends and established itself in Galway, where all their members possessed the principal authority during the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. Other authorities cited by Hardiman claim that the Lynch originated from Saxony.

The Abbot Mac-Geoglegan who published in Paris in 1762 the history of ancient and modern Ireland, spoke a lot of the Lynch family and furnished in regard to this subject the same information as Hardiman. In the college of the Trinity of Dublin exists

an old map of the city of Galway, 6½ feet wide and 4½ feet high on the margin of which one can see all the different coat of arms belonging to the Lynch family with the motto:

He Lynch aeorum bebe prima ab origine notas
Diversas stirpes nobilis ecce domus

Translation

From one proud stock for ages known to fame
These different branches of the Lynches came.
(Nouvelle's Biography)

FAMILY NAME OF LYNCH

The family name of Lynch is said to be derived from the city of Lintz, the capital of Upper Austria, of which city, long before the invasion of England by William the Conqueror, one of the De Lintzes was governor. It is stated that he defended it with unexampled fortitude against a powerful enemy; that though from the uncommon length of the siege all the provisions were consumed, and the garrison reduced to the miserable extremity of living on the trefoil grass of the fields, he was still finally victorious; and that his prince, amongst other rewards for his valour presented him with a trefoil on a field of azure for his arms and with the lynx, the sharpest sighted of all animals for his crest—the former in allusion to the extremity to which he was driven for sustenance during the siege, and the latter to his foresight and vigilance. As a further testimony of his fidelity, he also received the motto “semper fidelis,” which arms,

crest and motto are borne by the Lynch family even to this day.

Sir Hugo de Lynch, a general under William the Conqueror, came to England with that monarch, from whom he received considerable favour. The first of the family who emigrated to Ireland was Andrew de Lynch to whom Henry II gave large possessions in the vicinity of Castle-knock, near Dublin, and whose youngest son John was the first of the name that settled in Galway. From him the western Lynches are descended.

The principal branches of this family now existing are those of Barna, Bally currin, Castlecarra, Clogher, Clydagh, Duras, Lavally and Partry. Amongst family portraits of Lynches of Barna, there is at Barna a portrait of James Lynch, Archbishop of Tuam, died October 1713. According to Doctor Brady he was 90 years old, whilst according to tradition in his own family he was 105.

(History of the Catholic Archbishops of Tuam—Oliver J. Burke, 1882)

LYNCH OF CRANBROOK, KENT, ENGLAND

William Lynch of Cranbrook, contemporary Henry VIII, married a daughter of Hendly, of Coursborne, near Cranbrook, County Kent.

Arms—Sa: three leopards, (or lynx) rampant ppr.

Crest—A leopard, (or lynx) passant ppr.

Simon, Durham, in his will dated 1455, wills, etc., "between the messuage I now inhabit in Cranbrook,

and the house in which William Lynch now dwells.

William Lynche of parish of Cranebroke. Dated 28 April, proved 24 Oct. 1480. Wills to be buried in east part of the churchyard of Church of St. Dustan of Cranbroke. Petronilla, his wife—Simon his son—Raffe Lynch—his son.

Note: Armoral bearings same as given by O'Hart for Lynch of Thomond and Ulster. See O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees. (County Genealogies of Kent-Berry; Genealogical Memoranda relating to the Lynch family published in 1883; *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, new Series, Vol. IV, pages 351 & 388)

NEW SETTLERS IN GALWAY

In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries several English and Welsh families settled in the town of Galway, and other parts of the county, the principal of whom were the Athys, Berminghams, Blakes, Bodkins, Brownes, Blundels, Deanes, Dillons, Darcys, Frenches, Joyces, Kirwans, **Lynches**, Lawless, Morisses, Martins, White, etc. It is to be observed that the **O'Loinsighs**, who are now called **Lynch** in English, are also an Irish clan. The **O'Kerovans** are also an Irish clan, and the name has been anglicised to **Kirwan**. The **MacDorchys**, or **O'Dorchys** were chiefs in Partry, in the county of Mayo, and also Galway, and many of them anglicised the name to **D'Arcy**, and were considered to be of English descent.

The Martins of Galway were considered by **O'Brien**, **Vallancey** and others to be of **Firbolg** origin, descended from the old race of the **Fir Dominans**, so frequently mentioned by the old annalists under the name of **Mairtinigh**, anglicised **Martineaus**. The **Joyces**, or **de Jorses**, came from Wales to Galway in the reign of **Edward I**, and have formed alliances with the **O'Flaherty**, chiefs of West Connaught. (Keating's History of Ireland—**O'Mahoney**)

IRISH SURNAMES

O'Loingseacain — O'Lynseghane, Lynchahaun, Lynchahan, Lynchehan, (Lynch); 'des of loingseacan' (dim. of loingseac); the name (1) of a family of the cinel Eoghain in Ulster, who are descended from Loingseac, King of Ireland, and were seated in the present county of Donegal; also called MacLoingseacain and O'Loingsig and (2) of a family of the Ui Fiachrach, formerly seated in county Sligo. It is now almost always anglicized Lynch.

O'Loingsig—O'Lynch, O'Lynch, O'Lensie, Linchey, Linchy, Lynchy, Lynch, Lindsy, (Lindsay); 'des of loingseac' (der. of loingseac, a fleet i. e., having or belonging to a fleet or navy); the name of several distinct families in different parts of Ireland, as: (1) O'Loingsig of Dalradia, once a very important family. In the 11th century they were chiefs of Dalradia, in the present counties of Antrim and Down, and are frequently mentioned in the Annals. They were dispossessed at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ulster, but are still numerous in Antrim and Down. (2) O'Loingsig of Owney, also a family of note in early times. Before the Anglo-Norman Invasion, they were chiefs of Uaithne-thire, now the barony of Owney in Tipperary, but were afterward dispossessed by the O'Mulryans. (3) O'Loingsig of Breifney, a strong clan, who were chiefs of Cinel Bacaid and are still numerous in County Cavan. (4) O'Loingsig of

Thomond, a Dalcassian family, still numerous in Clare and Limerick. (5) O'Loingsig of Cork, a branch of the Corca Laoighe, who were originally seated in West Cork. (6) O'Loingsig of Sligo, a branch of the Ui Fiachrach. (7) O'Loingsig of Meath. O'Loingsig is often a shortened form of O'Loingseacain especially in Donegal, Mayo and Cork. In County Galway, it is sometimes metathecised to O'Loingscig. Lynch is now one of the commonest of Irish surnames, and, as might be expected, is found in every part of Ireland.

O'Loingscig—Linskey, Lynskey, a metathecised form in County Galway of O'Loingsig.

MacLoingseacain—M'Linchechane, Lynchehan, 'son of Loingseacain' (dim. of Loingseac); a rare Donegal surname; apparently an alias for MacLoingsig. See also O'Loingseacain.

MacLoingsig — M'Kilinsie, MacClinchy, Clinchy; 'son of Loingseac' (having or belonging to a fleet) a var. of mag Loingsig, a Donegal name.

Mag Loingsig — Maglinchie, M'Glinche, MacGlinchy; variation of MacLoingsig; a Donegal surname.

De Linse—de Lench, Lenche, Lynch; Nor' 'de Lench,' i. e. at the linch, or hill, from residence; the name of a family who soon after the Anglo-Norman invasion settled at Knock in County Meath. A branch of this family, about the beginning of the 14th century, removed to Galway where they became one of the leading 'tribes,' and occupied a distinguished position down to the end of the Jacobite wars when several

of the name were attainted and their property confiscated. There are, however, several respectable families of Lynches still in Connacht. This surname is to be distinguished from the Irish O'Loingssig.

Clinse—Clinshe, Clinch, Lynch. I can discover nothing to throw light on the origin of this surname which was borne by an old Anglo-Irish family of the Pale. The Clinches ranked among the gentry of Dublin and Meath at the end of the 16th Century (Irish Names and Surnames; Reverend Patrick Woulfe)

ARMORAL BEARINGS

Lynch (Ireland) Arms: Az. a chevron between three quatrefoils or.

Crest: Two ears of wheat in saltire ppr.

Lynch (Tirowen) Arms: Or a cross sa. between four lions rampant.

Crest: Gu. armed and langued az.

Lynch (Funeral entry Ulster's office, 1615, Richard Lynch, Somonister in the Exchequer, Ireland)

Arms: Az. A chev. betw. three trefoils. slipped or.

Crest: A lozenge gu.

Lynch (Galway, Ireland: a family of great antiquity in Connaught, one of "The Tribes of Galway." William le Petite is stated, in an old manuscript in Ulster's office, to have been the progenitor of all the Lynches in Ireland).

Arms: Az. a chev. between three trefoils slipped or.

Crest: A fox pass. az collared or.

Lynch-Blosse (Castle Carra, Co. Mayo, bart.)

Arms: Same as Lynch of Galway.

Crest: A wolf pass. coward or.

Motto: Nec temere nec timide.

Lynch (Clough Ballymore, Castle, Co. Galway; represented by Mark Blake of Ballinfad esq. Arms, etc., as Lynch—Galway.)

Lynch (Peterborough, Barna, Loberry and Lavally, all in the County of Galway) Arms, etc, as Lynch of Galway.

Lynch (Groves, Co. Kent and Rixton Hall, Co. Lancaster)

Arms: Sa. three leopards ramp. ar. spotted of the field.

Lynch (Kent) Arms: Sa. three lynxes ppr.

Lynch (Kent) Arms: Sa. three mountain cats ar.

Lynch (Teddington Co. Middlesex)

Arms: Az a chev. betw. three trefoils slipped or; on a Chief ar. as many roses gu seeded and barbed vert.

Crest: A lynx pass. guard. ppr.

Lynch (Southhampton)

Arms: A chev. between three quatrefoils or.

Crest: A fox salient ppr.

Lynch—

Arms: Sa. three lynxes pass guard or.

Crest: On a ducal coronet or. a lynx as in the arms.

(From Encyclopedia of Heraldry or General Armory of England, Scotland and Ireland by John Burke and John Bernard Burke.)

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